25 OCT. 1933

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service

VOL XXI NO 250 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

TRAIN GOES OFF RAILS AND PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Out Of The Gloaming

The London "Times" believes that Mr. V. J. Patel played a "mostly mischievous part in Indian politics. It was not only mischievous, but positively harmful to British domination in India.

* * * *

Of course he suffered for it in a Northern India jail, where he was even ill-treated by jail officials. But that was for his due correction and admonition and he must have improved a great deal after that—so much so that he preferred death.

* * * *

So the way is being prepared for a new demand for money for the Governor's Village Uplift Scheme. We had thought it was to be produced out of somebody's hat, but now it is to come out of the villagers' short commons.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes that Sir Frederick Syke's scheme should commend itself to the Government and to the Council. Since Sir Frederick is Government incarnate, the scheme is as good as passed, and when it is passed the Council will do the rest automatically.

* * * *

Something like this will happen in the Council, when it meets in Bombay next February. Sir Ghulam Hussein, the permanent occupant of the Government Benches, will move for a demand; the Non-Brahmins led by Mr. S. T. Kambli will eloquently support it, as just the thing the world was waiting for.

* * * *

Then Sir Ghulam Hussein will marshal his host—hardy warriors from Sind, big peak nosed Baluchis, grim and warlike in their own zamindaris, but waiting like lambs to be led to slaughter in the Government lobbies by their leader and the leader of the Government.

* * * *

When everything is over, the villagers will continue to live in their squalid huts, amidst insanitary surroundings, without a road within a few miles of their huts—to be remembered at the next instalment of revenue dues, without which there can't be any durbars, even for rural uplift.

* * * *

"The Policy of the Congress was already out of date as was being increasingly recognised" says one of our mentors—of course not a Congressman. He is only our friend Mr. F. E. James, who wants the Congress to function again, we suppose.

* * * *

F. E. J. warns us that, "extremely radical tendencies were beginning to organise themselves on the basis of socialistic or communistic programmes" and he asks the "Conservative elements" to meet the threat by "constructive activities."

* * * *

Well, the constructive activities are going on in India,—for the jail accommodation has fallen short of the demand and new structures are being built.

* * * *

But Sir Samuel is not idle either and he is building other super-structures on the W. P. at Whitehall. After all there won't be a scrap between the haves and have nots, for Hoare will see to it. The European Association may now sleep in peace—for all time.

* * * *

A "dozen sodawater bottles, an unfinished bottle of Scotch whisky, tumblers and a bottle of beer were made over to the Police" writes the criminal chronicler of Bori Bunder. He might as well trace the further fate of the whisky and beer, and tell the public the result of his final researches.

* * * *

It is these things which put temptations in the way of even the most honest and best Police in the world and such sprees in taxis ought to be prohibited by the Police—they are bad for the taxi-driver, bad for the tipplers and worse for the Police.

* * * *

A man took two prescriptions to be made up at the chemist's.

"You'll be very careful to mark them properly, won't you?" he implored the chemist "Lou see, one is for my mother-in-law and the other for my horse—and I could't bear anything to happen to the dog."

40 Killed In Wreck Of Paris Express

COACHES SPLINTERED TO MATCHWOOD

Believed, Accident Due To Foul Play—10 Bodies Recovered

EVREUX (France), October 24.

Forty killed in the wreck of the Charbourg-Paris express.

It is believed, the accident is due to foul-play.

The disaster, which is the worst on the French railways for some years, occurred seventy miles from Paris. The train was crossing the viaduct over a small river when it left the rails at a high speed, the engine, the guard's van three passenger coaches crashing into the parapet plunging thirty feet into the river.

The coaches are splintered to matchwood.

Ten bodies hitherto have been recovered.

CASUALTY FIGURES.

Later.

Latest casualties of the express train w reck are: 21 dead 34 injured, among whom there are no foreigners.

The suspicion of foul play is now discounted though the cause is yet not determined.—Reuter.

More Bombay Prize Winners

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, October 24.

The last 1004 hundred pound consolation prizes in the Irish Sweep, Cambridgeshire were drawn to-day. Among them were:—

Last Hope, Square block, Kolar Goldfield, Oorgaum.

Meryan Irani, Yazdan Store, Dadar, Box 14, Bombay.

This Time, First Cameron Highlanders, Fyzabad.

Kvaungahma, C|o Seller Mareinkhin Minbine, Wakema, Burma.

Behramyazad, Fanibanda building, Khetwadi Seventh Lane, Bombay.

Darakashaan, Luddan Post Office, Multan Dist., Punjab.

Mahadeb, Dredger Div., Charnock place, Calcutta.

Syndicate, Cadel Road, Mahim.

"Dhanangwa Klouth", Gun-carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Father, Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Manubhai Devshi Sheth Kauldhaba Astodia, Ahmedabad.

Minee, Elphinstone St., Karachi.

Ganugula Sambamurty, Mandapeta, East Godavary, Madras.

Grocer, Hinganghat, C.P.

Hari Shankar, Bagri, Bikaner.

Hope, Trunk Road, Nellore.

Diamond, Myingyan, Burma.

Cablegram, Shillong, Assam.

Shirin, Souter Street, Byculla.

Homerule, Nagpur.

Raja Rajesvari, B.E.B. School, Fort Namakal, Salem District, South India.

Lucky Tuesday, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

Goodluck, C and W, 32 Department, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer.

Unlucky, Five Charterekend Building, Raghanji Road, Bombay.

This ends the draw.

When Churchill Talks Of Mass Welfare

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The creation of the Government of India inspectorate to tour provinces and report on the working of the Transferred Departments was proposed by Mr. Churchill when giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Churchill stressed, any advance must be by stages and provinces should be working satisfactorily before change was introduced in the Centre. He said, he was prepared to support provincial home-rule on four conditions namely, that powers so extended would be revocable by Parliament, that the experiment would be given a fair chance over a long period without further changes, that Governors would have deputies to whom they would be empowered to entrust judiciary and police and that all-India inspectorate would be appointed.

FOR MASS WELL-BEING!

Mr. Churchil explained that the Inspectorate would supervise the expenditure of grants which the provinces would receive from the Centre and, by discharging the responsibilities of Parliament for the well-being of masses and the government of provinces, would remove the "odious accusation against the White Paper that we have ceased to concern ourselves with the welfare of Indian peoples and are only anxious for our own interests and rights."

Sir S. Hoare:

"You would agree that your proposals are diametrically opposite to the Simon Commission's provincial autonomy proposals?

Mr. Churchill: "Diametrically opposite? Certainly not, but obliquely improved."

HIS CONFESSION.

Quotations were made by Lord Irwin from Mr. Churchill's speeches with reference to his insistence on the distinction between Dominion Status which confers rank and dominion constitution which confers functions. Mr. Churchill confessed, he, like others in the past used the phrase Dominion Status loosely, but he always drawn the distinction that Dominion Status applies mainly to the kind of representation which India had in the Imperial War Cabinet and Peace Conference. Mr. Churchill is continuing to-day, when the delegates are cross-examining him.—Reuter.

TO FORM NEW CABINET

French President Holds Consultations With Politicians

NO CURRENCY FEARS?

Majority In Chamber Favour Balancing Budget Without Recourse To Inflation.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

"The Cabinet crisis no way affects the French position in regard to the Disarmament Conference," stated M. Paul Boncour, adding, "France advocated a short adjournment, for example, until after the German elections, but not 'sine die,' also the appointment of a drafting committee to prepare proposals and submit them to the General Committee of the Conference. M. Massigli goes to Geneva instead of M. Paul Boncour.

The President's consultations with politicians with a view to the formation of a new cabinet are likely to occupy some time.

It is stated in financial circles that if adequate steps are taken to balance the budget there is no reason to have any fears for currency.

Majority in the Chamber favour balancing the budget without recourse to inflation.—Reuter.

SIAMESE WARSHIPS FOR SINGAPORE

Despatched To Protect Royal Party

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reuter is informed that Siamese warships "Sukhodaya" and "Chaodhg" have been despatched to Sinnora to protect the King and the Queen of Siam and their followers, who recently arrived in Singora by water from Huakin.

It is understood Government troops are holding their own despite alarming rumours received in London.

On the other hand, it is learned the economic situation is unsatisfactory—Renter.

28 MEMBERS OF CREW MISSING

SINGAPORE, Oct. 24.

28 members out of a crew of 37, mostly Chinese, belonging to a small coasting steamer "Tronoh" of Straits Steamship Company are missing from the vessel, which foundered in violent storm on Sunday night.

The survivors landed to-day.—Reuter.

Scene Of Parleys Shifts To Bombay

MODY ON HIS PRO-LANCASHIRE MISSION

Other Textile Interests Hold There Is No Room For More Concession

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, October 24.

Messrs. Mody and Kasturbhai Lalbhai have left to-day, the former for Bombay and the latter for Ahmedabad 'en route' to Bombay.

Mr. Khaitan also leaves to-morrow for Bombay, so that the scene of warfare between millowners is shifted from Delhi.

The Lancashire delegation leaves for Bombay to-morrow, and they will make their final statement before sailing to London. They too build their hopes on the final attempt that Mr. Mody may make to bring about some sort of agreement between them and the millowners of India.

The position of Mr. Mody in Simla and Delhi was trying, as he could not carry his colleagues along with him.

His only chance in honouring the promise he is reported to have made to Lancashire is to canvass support for his view telegraphically from various parts of India.

It is difficult to anticipate what the result of his efforts would be, but the case of those who want to protect Indian industry against Lancashire has been put forward effectively before the Government.

LANCASHIRE'S DEMANDS.

What Lancashire wants is that import duty must be reduced both in respect of 25 per cent. general duty and specific duty in respect of plain greys.

They also want a reduction of duty against U.K. in respect of artificial silk goods and mixtures.

AMOUNT OF PREFERENCE

The Indian textile industry so recently as 1932 made out a strong case for further protection against Lancashire. Moreover the 25 per cent. duty is not really net, because the duty on cotton machinery and stores counter-balances to the extent of 6-1|2 to 10 per cent., so that the net protection against Lancashire is not more than 15 to 18 per cent. In the case of plain grey goods, the increase from 3 annas and 6 pies to 4 annas and 6 pies per pound has been wholly counter-balanced by the duty on cotton machinery and stores. Further more, consumers, Government and the Tariff Board all demanded that Indian mills should increase the variety of goods produced by them, having been promised protection.

Indian mills accordingly have invested large amounts of money in equipment for the production of finer and better style of goods, so that the Indian textile industry is now in a position to supply the entire demand of the country as regards the quantity and also a large variety of goods required by the country.

INDIAN MILLS' CAPACITY.

It is only very few styles demanded by extra fashionable persons that are at present not supplied by Indian mills

CAN SUPPLY DEMAND IN TOTO

Indian mills are also taking every step to increase efficiency as a result of which it was shown bly Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly that the consumer has benefitted from the internal competition. However, taking the production for the year 1932 as the standard, the only quantity that can be imported is 400 million yards.

It is now well known that the Indian textile interests offered a quota of 360 million yards to Japan. This quota was offered in consideration of the interests of cotton growers, and not because Indian mills were incapable of meeting the entire needs of the country. If therefore, the interests of India are to be considered, there is no room for any other country.

So far as exceptional styles are concerned, they will be imported at any rate of duty.

CASE OF HANDLOOM.

The case of handloom industry is also very strong. Indeed, they need even greater protection than the mill industry. So far as cotton growers are concerned, the Indian mills consumption of Indian cotton represents about 94 per cent of the total quantity of cotton, which means that if imports from other countries of goods manufactured from cotton other than Indian are allowed, then there would be a reduction in the production of Indian mills which would lead to a reduction of consumption of Indian cotton. Thus from all points of view it is absolutely necessary in the interests of India that adequate protection must be given to the textile industry.

LANCASHIRE HAS NOTHING TO OFFER.

Lancashire has no 'qid pro quo' to offer. It is sometimes said that Lancashire would be useful to bring about a suitable agreement with Japan. But this argument has not been taken seriously here, firstly because an agreement between India and Japan has to be entered into on its own merits, and secondly because it is always in the interests of Lancashire to see that Japan does not get undue advantage, because in the past, imports from Lancashire were hit more by Japan than by Indian textile industry.

While the above sums up the case of those who stand for protection against all countries, the view of the pro-Lancashire group is that it is better to form a powerful alliance with the people whose cost of production cannot undersell us than with those who may and can always undersell us.

The difficulty however is that Lancashire cannot promise anything definite in return and that weakens the hands of those who would like to make even a small gesture.

(Earlier News On Page 12.)

CASE FOR PHYSICIANS

F. C. Bancroft, American, Protests Against Treatment Of Nila Nagini

MAHATMAJI'S LACK OF INSIGHT

Ailment Not To Be Cured By Moral Suasion Or Social Coercion.

Mr. F. C. Bancroft writes to "Advance":

I should like to write a word in public defence of a countrywoman of mine, Miss Nila Cram Cook (Nila Nagini). It is amazing, considering the strides made in the mental sciences during past decades, that prominent people, and even a doctor, should completely miss the point in this case. There is a disease called nymphomania.....It may be physically conditioned and it may be mentally conditioned. But it is no more to be treated by moral suasion or social coercion than is asthma.

It is my impression that expert psychiatry is in an almost entirely undeveloped condition in this country, and there are probably not more than two or three persons in India capable of helping Nila Nagini. The reflection falls not upon her, but upon the Indian medical profession.

I am afraid part of it also falls upon the insight of Mahatmaji. Long ago he should have detected that one of his children was suffering from an ailment beyond his ability as a layman to cure. He could have saved himself, her, and her accomplices a lot of trouble if he had taken the proper action at the proper time.

If Miss Cook is found alive, I hope she will be sent to a competent physician of the spirit. Meanwhile I hope the general public, and especially the male public, will exhibit a little less perverse pleasure and a little more sympathy toward a sister in distress.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

Secretary Of State Sued 3
Who's Who In M.C.C. 4
Shaukat Ali-Sadanand Case 7
Mahatma As Arbitrator 7
Why Gandhiji Hesitated To Go To Midnapur 8
Free Fight Near Ghatkopar 8
French Govt. Defeated 9
Nariman Welcomed 9
Freeing Dollar From European Influence 9

STOP PRESS

RECORD PARACHUTE JUMP.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24.

Soviet airman Evseyev has established a new world's record in delayed parachute jump.

According to Tass Agency he jumped from an altitude of 23,400 feet above Moscow and claims to have opened parachute when only 500 feet above the ground.—Reuter.

ANOTHER FIRE TRIAL SURPRISE.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

Another surprise created in the Reichstag fire trial when a porter on duty at the north door of the Reichstag declared, Dimitroff approached him on the day of the fire and said:

"In twenty minutes the Reichstag may explode."

Later the porter said he was uncertain whether Dimitroff was the man who approached him.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL

Learn Spiritualism. Prof. Mahmoud Bey will teach Spiritualism for Rs. 500 only. Guarantees the success within one month. Ask for particulars from office at Amrut Buildings, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Personal consultation Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be answered by Spiritual Writing. (1413)..

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Overseers, Accountants, Clerks with P.W.D. experience for State Service. For particulars enclose annas two. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (1418).

Wanted a Manager—Pay Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Cash investment Rs. 2,000 essential, apply with testimonials to:- The Managing Agents, The Social Insurance Co. Ltd. (1419).

44. MEDICAL.

Birth Control, Information free. Appliances, practical instructions at moderate charge. 'Right Agency', New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. Bombay. (1338).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Gentlemen desirous purchase or mortgage Khar, Santa Cruz properties from 10,000—50,000, apply Box No. 1389, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted chief agents for every District in the Bombay Presidency for a well established life office, guaranteed bonus Rs. 25. Apply sharp to Secretary, C/o General Post Office, Bombay, with guarantee. (1406)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Surplus machineries for sale. Two Band Knife Cutting machines, several sewing machines, Buttonhole making machines, Laundry machines and several electrical motors. Machineries will be seen at the Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Bombay. (7231).

Dyeing Bleaching Machinery Mangle, Folding, Baling, Finishing, Calender, reconditioned by William Bates, England. Agents:—Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street. (1416).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from intending donors of blood for transfusion to patients and will be received by the Undersigned from time to time. They will have to submit to a test of their blood free of charge to find out the group thereof and will be invited to give their blood whenever it matches with the group of the patient in whose case transfusion of blood is required For each such transfusion, a sum of Rs. 50 will be payable.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag. Dean.
K.E.M. Hospital
Parel, Bombay, 21-10-1933.
7394

Municipality of Cocanada

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and erection, at Cocanada, of one 250 K.W. Oil Engine—alternator set with auxiliaries for the Cocanada Electric Scheme Extension. Tender specification and plans for the same (officially issued by 1st November, 1933), can be had on remittance before the said date by M.O. of their sale price of Rs. 10 from: The Chairman Municipal Council, Cocanada.

Municipal Electrical Engineer,
for Chairman.
7393.

Public Notices

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888 MODIFIED UPTO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1933

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the fourth day of December, 1933, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as **"NAWAB TANK ROAD" FROM THE RAILWAY FENCING EASTWARDS TO A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 200 FT.**

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1933.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
7399

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Mithibai Jehangir Diveeha and Shirinbai Jehangir Jussawalla or either of them and now standing in the names of Soonabai Framji and Dhunjibhoy Cowasji or either of them by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the twenty-third day of October, 1933.

(Sd.) SOONABAI FRAMJI,
Proprietor of the Lost Debenture.

Countersigned:
C. PUSEY GAY,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—
No. 10300, Year of Loan 1905, Value Rs. 500.
7398

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE by the undersigned of immoveable property at Mangalore Street, off Frere Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors Mr. and Mrs. Moreshwar Motabhoy Ajinkya.

All that piece of leasehold land, admeasuring about 322-4/9 sq. yds. together with a building, standing thereon, situate at Mangalore Street, bearing New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 1117 of Fort Division and Municipal 'A' Ward No. 2686 and Street No. 27-29.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors, 94, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES F. P. COTTON KNOWN AS PUNJAB SUPERFINE F. P. COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, by order of the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P.Ry., Bombay, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 Noon (S.T.) at B. P. T. Ry. Cotton Depot, Bombay:—

100 Bales F. P. Cotton known as Punjab Superfine F. P. Cotton damaged by fire.

Terms:—50 per cent.

GANDHI & CO.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

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Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1935, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

NO WONDER

If the Bombay Public is MAD after
THE
1st MULTI—COLOUR MASTERPIECE
OF
PRABHAT CINETONE and INDIA

SAIRANDHREE

WHICH IS RUNNING AT THE

Krishna Cinema

FOR THE 3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

bathed with the richest natural colours full of exquisite actions throughout shaking the audience with emotions.

Featuring:—

Miss LEELA; Miss SHAKUNTALA; Mr. NIMBALKAR; Mr. MANE and Master VINAYAK.

YOU MUST NOT MISS IT AT ANY COST

DAILY at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

SECOND WEEK! *SECOND WEEK!!*

IMPERIAL'S

Spectacularly, Lavishly, Gorgeously Made Marathi Marvel.

RUKMINI HARAN

A Romantic Incident in the Life of LORD SHREE KRISHNA.

Featuring: Miss KISHORI, D. BILLIMORIA, Pandit NAGARKAR, JADHAV, DATAR, Miss SAKHOO and others.

Director: SARPOTDAR

MAJESTIC CINEMA Girgaum, Bombay.

The first double-role
Presented by an Indian Cine-company
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S

VAGABOND PRINCE

featuring
Master MODAK
supported by
SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, PANDIT, CHANDABAI & others.
at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA

(Your pet theatre)
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
See how master Modak plays the double role of the
PRINCE and BEGGAR

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Bengal Maru	5396	19 Oct.	27 Oct.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct
Yasukuni Maru	12000	6 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	15 Nov
Chichibu Maru	17000	28 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	27 Nov
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec

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THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Luxurious Feast of Blazing Beauty and Magic Music

A Universal Super Musical with
The Stars of Stage Screen And Radio

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M
BEBE DANIELS
in
A Musical Comedy Romance
"THE SONG YOU GAVE ME"

DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME
at

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"OH, FOR A MAN !"
with
JEANETTE MCDONALD
REGINALD DENNY
DELIGHTFUL SONGS

THURSDAY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
with
WILL ROGERS

FRIDAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
with
JAYNET GAYNOR
WARNER BAXTER

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A GREAT MUSICAL ROMANCE!

AJANTA'S SUPER PICTURE

"GAY CAVALIER"

OR

RANGILA-RAJPUT

An M. BHAVNANI PRODUCTION

Starring a Brilliant Cast

SWEET, LOVELY, YOUTHFUL

Miss BIBBO

As the Kidnapped Princess

Master NISAR

In the Superb Role of Pratap

KABULI AMINA, etc.

THE MOST OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON

SENSATIONAL ROMANCE

Lilting Song Hits

You Can't Miss it

SEE IT

DAILY at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

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The Theatre Magnificent

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

GIANT SHOW

Filmed At Risk Of Life!

H·E·L·L

B·E·L·O·W

WITH AN ARRAY OF STARS

ROBT. MONTGOMERY
WALTER HUSTON
JIMMY DURANTE
MADGE EVANS
ROBERT YOUNG
AND 1000 OTHERS

All Joining To Provide
THE THRILL OF 10 LIFETIMES!

Adapted From:

"PIGBOATS"

BEST SELLER NAVAL THRILLER

By The

BRITISH MARINE AUTHORITY

COMMANDER ELLSBERG

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UNDERGROUND CAR PARK

BOOK NOW & ENSURE YOUR SEATS

Booking From 9-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m

NEXT SATURDAY

PEG O'MY HEART

Is so real, so heart-winning so human that it will take front rank with the few remembered portrayals of the screen

PLANS ARE NOW OPEN & IT IS ADVISABLE TO BOOK NOW FOR THIS GREAT PICTURE

FACTION FIGHT AT GYMNASIUM

Rival Ustads And Their Parties Fall Out

THREE INJURED

Mahim Police Effect Five Arrests And Release Them On Bail

What is alleged to be a "professional enmity" between two 'Ustads' is reported to have culminated in a big faction fight at a gymnasium at Dharawi on Sunday.

In this scuffle, bamboo sticks being freely used more that seven of the participants received severe injuries, three of whom being detained in K. E M. Hospital.

The wounded include Keroo Mukund one of the rival Ustads, as well as two of his companions. Shanker Krishnaji the other 'ustad' was arrested by the Mahim police the next day. He and four others were put up before the Fifth Presidensy Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday.

Pending further investigations by the police the Magistrate ordered the first two accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each while the other three were let out on a bail of Rs. 50 each. Investigations about three other absconding accused are proceeding.

Calcutta.—A Bengali youth was arrested at Issurdi Railway station and two loaded revolvers, ammunition and jewellery were recovered from his possession.—A.P.

REACH THE APEX OF JOLLITY AND MIRTH

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

YOU'LL SHRIEK

Hysterical Howls

Watching The Half-Wits

BERT WHEELER
BOB WOOLSEY

In Radio's Rib Tickler

HOLD 'EM JAIL
HOLD 'EM JAIL

with

ROSCOE ATES

(The Stuttering Sleuth)

EDNA MAY OLIVER

BOOK NOW & BE HAPPY

Dear Friend

My enemies are closing in ....I have lost everything ....even the girl I love. Unless I get a message through to some of my friends a tragedy will occur that will shake the country to its very foundations. I will give you my secret next SATURDAY at the CAPITOL....

THE REBEL

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 7, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 5, 1352.
Parsi: Ardibehest, 18, 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.
Hightide: 4-25, 16-14.
Lowtide: 10-51, 22-15.
PHASES OF THE MOON:—First Quarter 26th October: 3h. 31m. a.m. Full moon 2nd November 1h. 29m. p.m. Last Quarter 10th November, 5h. 48 m. p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.

12-00 noon.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music

12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market. Opening Rates. Close Down.

6-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management)

6-30 p.m.—Educational Hour: "Leisure hour vocations for women" in Gujerathi b yMiss Kaplia Khandwalla, M A

"Gita in the Light of Modern Science" by K. S. L., BA in English.

7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Interval

8-00 p.m.—European Programme Empire Rely if reception is satisfactory.

INDIAN PROGRAMME

8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPTAN PROGRAMME

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report & News Bulletin.

9-15 p.m.—"A Scottish National Programme" Written by Christine Orr Produced by Gordon Gildard In the Edinburgh Studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation. This is a programme that will bring back to Scots of every generation, the spirit, the voices and the songs of their native land. The scene is the Davidson Manse just outside Edinburg, near the Pentland Hills, on a Saturday night. There are seven characters gathered together for an informal evening and between them they contribute songs, ballards, and music from such distinctive parts of Scotland as Edinburg, Glasgow, Aberdeen, the Border Country and the Western Isles.

9-45 p.m.—Hotel Majestic Orchestra. The Popular Leo Goutkin & His Ben Band (Relayed from the Hotel Majestic by kind permission of the Management). 1. Overture "Calisto" De Taleye. 2. Selection "Samson and Delilah" Saint--Saens. 3. Selection "Eva" Lehar. 4 "Melancholy Serenade" Tschaikowsky. 5. Suite "Nutcracker" Tschaikowsky. 6. Potpourri "Russian Airs".

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-45 p.m.—Midland Studio Orchestra

8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich Pianoforte intertude.

8-45 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

10-15 p.m.—John Mac Arthur quinte.

10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

10-45 p.m.—The British Empire—The Commonwealth of Nations a talk.

11-15 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

FREE HINDI CLASS:—The Marwadi Sammelan of Bombay has decided to start a free Hindi class in the Marwadi Hindi Library Hall, 175 Kalbadevi, the time being 9 to 10 p.m. The class is already at work and all are requested to take advantage of it.

RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH:—A general meeting of Shree Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Shree Navijivan Sangh to-day (Wednesday), to consider the (1) Report of the Executive Committee, and (2) To make an arrangement for organising Khaddar Pheri in all the Wards.

CITY FATHER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near Musjid Bridge on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Moonlight and Pritzels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire: "The Song You Gave Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Regal: "Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Capitol: "Hold 'Em Jail". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Carlton: "Trick for Trick". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Pathe: "King of the Ritz." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Wellington: "No More Orchids". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

West-End: "Raj Rani Mira". Time as usual.

Majestic: "Rukmini Haran." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Roxy: "Masquerader". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Krishna:: "Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Edward: "Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION.—A clinical meeting of the Association will be held to-day, (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.). A paper on 'Stray Cases in Homoeopathic Practice will be read.

VEDIC MISSIONARY IN BOMBAY.—The well-known world missionary Mehta Jainimi has arrived in Bombay for sailing to Africa. He would deliver a public lecture to-day, (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Hall.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Dr. K. B. Palkhiwalla will deliver a lecture on "The Blind and their Relief from a Medical Standpoint", to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O.S.K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on October 23 and is due to arrive on October 27

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

"THE BLUE DANUBE" REVIVED

Romany Love Story At Edward Theatre

In "The Blue Danube" Herbert Wilcox has given us a picture of charm and allure. The soul-stifling, passionate Music of the Romany band as an exotic glamour matches admirably with the story of a gipsy lover who lost his reason for a brief season. This picture has distinctly a new style in British pictures.

This picture proves that British Studios do not need better brains or more money. What they want is courage—the spirit to strike out in fresh channels and not to follow sleepishly the fashion set by Hollywood.

The story of "The Blue Danube" by Doris Zinkeinsen, the clever woman designer is vivid and colourful, and concerns the fate of Gipsy sweet-hearts. A beautiful woman (aristrocrat) and a simple gipsy maid are in love with the same man in "The B lue Danube" a British and Dominions Picture. He is tempted by the townswoman, but finds not gold but dross. The plot contains several unexpected twists, keeping the interest alive from the start.

Alfred Rode has quite an important role in "The Blue Danube". As the king of Gipsies and leader of his Royal Tzigne Band, he proves himself a film actor of no mean ability. The Tz'gane Music will charm the heart out of you, with its gay, abandoned rhythms and the gipsy love songs enchant you. Dorothy Bouchier, Joseph Schildkraut, Brigette Helm, and Desmond Jans all play brilliant roles and you must see this tragic but thrilling love story with enchanting music at the Edward this week.

MR. RUIKAR TO ADDRESS

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the President of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday will address mass meetings of the G. I. P. Workers at the following places on dates and times noted against them:—

MATUNGA:—At 5-30 P. M. at the Oval Ground Opposite Coaching Office. Matunga G. I. P. to-day (Wednesday).

PAREL:—At 5-30 P. M. at the open ground near the Parel Station, G. I. P. to-morrow (Thursday).

GOOD NEWS FROM POONA

Plague Casualty Figures Now Reported To Be Going Down

During the week ending 21st October, there were 85 attacks and 58 deaths from plague in Poona city and adjacent areas as against 119 attacks and 101 deaths in the previous week.

Of these, Poona City Municipality reported 70 attacks and 48 deaths, Poona Cantonment 6 attacks and 6 deaths, Poona Suburban Municipality 7 attacks and 3 deaths and Ghorpuri village 2 attacks and 1 death.

During the week, there has been a further drop in plague attacks and deaths in all areas except Poona Cantonment which has shown a slight increase. There is a marked improvement in the situation of Poona City.

Poona City Municipality inoculated 918 persons, 2,124 rats were caught and destroyed. 49 rats found dead were examined and 6 were found to be infected. 366 houses were disinfected and white-washed.

566 persons were inoculated in Poona Cantonment and 162 rats were caught and destroyed. 12 infected rats were found dead.

In Poona Suburban area 113 persons were inoculated, 39 rats were caught and destroyed and 72 houses were disinfected.

G. I. P. Railway inoculated 45 persons, 79 rats were trapped and destroyed.

Kirkee Cantonment reported 2 attacks and 4 deaths as against 2 attacks and 3 deaths.

41 persons were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the week.

Two films entitled "The Rat" and "The Rat Menace" have been obtained through courtesy of the Director, Haffkine Institute and the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, respectively and one of them is forwarded to the Chairman, Plague Relief Committee, Poona City for being shown to the public.

"CONGRES DANCES"

Revived At The Wellington Till Thursday

The lavish musical picture "Congress Dances" has been put on at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao, from Tuesday, and will be continued till Thursday only. Beautiful music, lavish settings of royal splendour, and the romance of a shop-girl with a Prince are the high-lights of the film which has a strong cast including Lilian Harvey, Conrad Veidt, and Lil Dagover.

From Friday Charlie Chaplin's famous film "City Lights" will be shown.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of Matunga People's Association, a public meeting will be held to express sorrow at the demise of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 P. M. (S. T.) in the compound of Matunga Vyayam Shalla.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. Ramchandra Iyer and others will speak.

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA

The second Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, under the auspices of the Currency League of India, will be held to-day, (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the Presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The following gentlemen, among others, will speak at the meeting: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. H H. Sawyer, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. G. N. Joshi.

SENT TO JAIL FOR CHEATING JOBLESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, October 24.

A sentence of seven months' hard labour was passed yesterday by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on Babulal Narottam, a Hindu youth of Bombay, for cheating two unemployed persons of Kurla by giving false hopes of securing jobs for them.

From one of the complainants, the accused had taken Rs. 25 while from the other Rs. 5 only.

Similar term of punishment was awarded in the other case, but both the sentences were made to run concurrently.

FANCY FETE IN CITY NEXT FEBRUARY

450 Stalls To Be Set Up In Area Of 45,000 Sq. Feet At Azad Maidan And Net Proceeds To Go To Hospitals

Under the auspices of the Hospital Maintenance Funds Committee, a Fancy Fete, an industrial Exhibition will be held in Bombay at the Esplanade Maidan (Azad Maidan) for three weeks from 1st February 1934 which, if required, may be extended by a week. A similar exhibition was held in 1911 at the time of His Majesty's India Durbar and one in 1928 at the Cooperage.

The area that will cover this exhibition will be over 45,000 square feet and about 450 stalls of 10ft. by 12ft. will be erected. The stalls will be divided into Indian, non-Indian and geneeal Sections.

AID TO HOSPITALS.

The net proceeds of this exhibition will be given to the Municipal and Government hospitals such at the GT. KEM, J J, C T, and EG.

Lord Brabourne, Governor-Designate of Bombay will be requested to open the exhibition. A strong and influential Committee of the distinguished citizens of Bombay with Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister as President, Mr. Jehangir Boman Behram as Chairman will supervise and run the exhibition.

The Exhibition will be divided into Arts, Crafts, Major Industries, Agriculture, Cookery, and Amusements section, etc., and there will be demonstration of important processes of some industries as also a miniature railway made by an Indian company will run over an elevation raised specially for the purpose.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

Ex-Judge Of Bombay High Court Appears For Govt. In Chirner Memorial Case At Thana Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 23.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, the Government Pleader of Bombay, who as an acting Judge presided over the High Court Sessions, which terminated before the Diwali holidays, appeared to-day before Mr. R. V. Prodas, first-class sub-judge of Thana, in the political suit filed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, president, and Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Secretary, of the Chirner Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India, claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages, and made an application to the court that the Government's contention that the present court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit under section 30 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, the High Court only having been empowered to try such suits, be heard as a preliminary issue.

It is understood that the plaintiffs will submit their reply to the application on October 26, after which a date will be fixed for hearing arguments whether the court had jurisdiction or not.

Mr. Shingne subsequently paid a visit to the District court.

Jamshedpur.—Khan Bahadur Syed Mohamed Hussain, Minister visited Jamshedpur last week. of Education, Bihar and Orissa, He was shown round the works, the town and the various education institutions. The Indian Association gave a tea party in his honour on the 12th inst.—A. P.

PATHE

THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY

To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A BRILLIANT MUSICAL ROMANCE, SPARKLING with FUN

'KING OF THE RITZ'

A ROLLICKING COMEDY WITH

STANLEY LUPINO

AT HIS MOST LIVELY, AND

BETTY STOCKFELD

AT HER MOST BEAUTIFUL

A BRITISH LION—GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE

GLORIOUS GIRLS, GORGEOUS GOWNS, LILTING LYRICS—SPECTACULAR SETTINGS, MELODIOUS SONGS—ALL IN A FILM OF A THOUSAND LAUGHS.

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SPECIAL OFFERING OF EXCITEMENT, THRILLS, INGENIOUS SITUATIONS, INTRIGUING MYSTERY

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E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM'S GREAT STORY

Midnight Club

with

CLIVE BROOK—GEORGE RAFT—HELEN VINSON—ALISON SKIPWORTH

PARTNERS IN CRIME..... RIVALS IN LOVE!

They hate each other and love the same girl!

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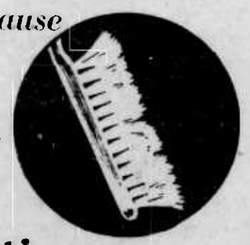

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Wonderful Astrology
Just send us any five questions of any nature in a sealed cover. Accurate answers to those will sent to you by V. P. P. for Rs. 1/4 only. Postage extra. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Mr. C. H. Carlisle from Lucknow writes: I find that your answers are satisfactory therefore I am sending you five more. Manager. THE RUHANI TILSIMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

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Send Horoscope Copy or time of writing the letter and approximate age. One year reading monthly details Rs. 2, 5 years 7-8-0. One year weekly readings especially for merchants and professionists Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions regarding futurity Re. 1. V. P. As. 5.
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BOMBAY'S NEW ADVOCATES

Result Of Examination, For Office Of Advocate Of High Court Of Judicature At Bombay Held In August Last, Declared

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay held on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 26th August, 1933:—

PART I.
SECOND CLASS.

Ramchandra Dhondo Gadgil
Chainrai Shewakram Phoolwani
Muralidhar Mahadev Sapatnekar
Veeraya Chanaya Umanabadi
Harshadrai Venishanker Vaishnav
Jagannath Damodar Alulkar
Vrajmohandas Lallobhai Anandjiwala
Hari Bhimrao Antrolikar
Krishnaji Vishnu Athavale
Pralhad Vithal Atre
Jesukhlal Kasalchand Batavia
Chandrashanker Dhirajram Bhatt
Girijashanker Someshwar Bhatt
Manmohanrai Navnitrai Bhatt
Sunderlal Keshavlal Bhatt
Bhalchandra Nilkanth Bhide
Ganesh Mahadeo Bodas
Bhalchandra Damodar Dalal
Mahadev Pandurang Damle
Erachshaw Kharshetji Dastoor
Dharmaprasad Prabhudas Davda
Jayantilal Gaurishanker Dave
Anant Balvant Deodhar
Shivram Vithal Deodhar
Jagannath Raghavendrarao Desai
Mahomed Adam Desai
Raghvendra Vyasarao Deshapande
Balwant Sadashiv Deshpande
Bhimashankar Balwant Deshpande
Laxman Nilkanth Deshpande
Nilkantha Shamrao Deshpande
Raghunath Yeshwant Deuskar
Girjashanker Kalidas Dvivedi
Popatlal Mohanlal Gandhi
Bhikamchat Babubhat Godkhindi
Ishwar Shankar Hegde
Vishindas Rughumal Jagasia
Gopal Raghvendra Jainapur
Vinayak Dattatraya Jatkar
Manohar Shankar Javadekar
Kantilal Narushanker Joshi
Rajaram Vithal Joshi
Ramchandra Gopal Joshi
Sadashiv Vishwanath Joshi
Narayan Madhavrao Katgeri
Vithal Mahadeo Khare
Gajanan Yashwant Kulkarni
Shridhar Vasudeo Kulkarni
Vaman Narhar Kulkarni
Haridas Bhurabhai Malkan
Krishnaji Shridhar Marathe
Shankar Shridhar Marathe
Ramkisan Mojiram Marwadi
Lakshmichand Girdharlal Masharani
Bababhai Chunilal Mehta
Mulshanker Gokaldas Mehta
Vadilal Ochhavlal Mehta
Shrikrishna Shridhar Naik
Vishnu Gabaji Nirkhe
Chandrashanker Pranshanker Pandya
Jaswantrao Vijoyshanker Pandya
Khemram Muldev Pandya
Anant Bhimrao Patankar
Ganesh Dattatraya Pathak
Kantilal Chhaganlal Pathak
Malgonda Kumarappa Patil
Gajanan Kashinath Phanse
Laxman Balvant Pol
Anant Ramarao Prabhune
Vasudeva Shankar Prabhune
Narendra Gajananrao Pradhan
Laxman Gurunath Pujari
Vithal Govind Pujari
Dattatraya Pandurang Sane
Ambalal Bechardas Shah
Ghanasham Gandalal Shah
Jayantilal Dalsukhram Shah
Jayantilal Nagindas Shah
Jivanlal Sankalchand Shah
Mohanlal Bahechardas Shah
Nagindas Amratlal Shah
Rameshchandra Himatlal Shah
Kasturchand Hirachand Shaha
Kundapur Ramakrishna Shanbhogue
Mohanlal Ladhubhai Sheth
Channabasava Malkappa Sindagi
Gunvantray Maganlal Swadia
Bhaskar Udhavaji Thakkar
Kaushikrai Venishanker Vachharajani
Vasudeo Raghunath Vagn
Lakshman Vaman Vaidya
Bhaskar Sadashiv Vaishampayan
Babulal Jinabhai Vakil

PART II.
FIRST CLASS.

D. B. Kode.
R. K. Vyas.
A. G. Mandpe.

SECOND CLASS.

Vishwanath Ramachandra Bapat
Ramchandra Dhondo Gdgil
Veerya Chanaya Umanabadi
Vishnu Dattatraya Agashe
Eknath Shripad Apte
Narhar Narayan Avadhani.
Shidramapa Mallappa Badladi
Sadashiv Krishna Bahulekar
Chunilal Gamnaji Banker
Harilal Manilal Bhatt
Alattur Mitnamalli Bhoopal
Narottam Laxmidas Budhbhatti
Vasant Shanker Chaudhari
Chandrakant Harakhlal Chhaya
Ramchandra Dinker Date
Vishwanath Mahadeo Deo
Ramchandra Dattatraya Deodhar
Amritlal Dahyabhai Desai
Gopalji Dahyabhai Desai
Gurunath Vallabharao Desai
Anant Shriniwasrao Deshpande
Vishnu Ramchandra Deshpande
Vyankatesh Dattatraya Deshpande
Vyanktesh Gangadhar Ekbote
Dattatraya Ramchandra Erande
Shripad Datttatraya Galande
Kantilal Bhailal Gandhi
Vithal Tribhovan Ghanchi
Govind Ramchandra Gokhale
Bhikaji Shantaram Gore
Shridhar Purushottam Gosavi
Manikchand Indrabhan Gugale
Ratan Gulabchand Gujar
Thakorlal Maganlal Gujarathi
Hiralal Bhukhandas Gujrathi
Murlidhar Gupta
Vamanray Gulabray Hathi
Shriniwas Subrao Huilgol
Bhavanishanker Narmadashanker Jani
Purushottam Vishnu Jog
Vishnu Ramchandra Joglekar
Anant Ramchandra Joshi
Govvind Keshav Joshi
Laxman Hanumant Joshi
Madhav Ramkrishna Joshi
Mahadeo Shripad Joshi
Nagesh Raghunath Joshi
Narayan Kalso Joshi
Navalshankar Bhafwanji Joshi
Balkrishna Keshav Juvekar
Laxman subraya Kamat.
Shripad Vasudeo Karkhanis
Bhaskar Krishnaji Katdare
Premji Moolji Kenia
Chunilal Jagjivan Kotak
Trambaklal Lalchand Kothari
Atmaram Gopinath Kotval
Anant Pralhad Kulkarni
Bhimrao Hanmantrao Kulkarni
Chintaman Ramchandra Kulkarni
Maruti Gundo Kulkarni
Pandharinath Govind Kulkarni
Raghavendra Hanmant Kulkarni
Raghunath Balkrishna Kulkarni
Shamraj Pandhurang Kulkarni
Somnath Devaji Kulkarni
Vinayak Bhimaji Kulkarni
Ramchandra Rajaram Mahableshwarkar
Rajaram Krishnanath Mahajan
Gajendralal Kunjilal Majumdar
Jivalal Panachand Mehta
Vasudeo Narayan Mhaiskar
Framroze Bomanji Mistry
Dattatraya Narasinh Mokashi
Dhirajlal Becharlal Narichania
Venkatesh Narayan Onkar
Nilkanath Krishnarao Pandit
Ramakrishna Vasudeo Pandit
Dahyabhai Vaghjibhai Patel
Himabhai Chhotabhai Patel
Narottambhai Morarbhai Patel
Raojibhai Jethabhai Patel
Yeshavant Pandurang Pathak
Dattatraya Trymbak Patil
Sidagowda Chanagowda Patil
Joseph Ignatius Pinto
Onkar Tulshiram Potdar
Shrirang Vishnu Prabhu
Venkatesh Rango Ranibennur
Vasudeo Yeshvant Risbud
Ramakant Dattatraya Sawai
Bhikhalal Manilal Shah
Chimanlal Jamnadas Shah
Krishnalal Chimanlal Shah
Natvarlal Chandulal Shah
Natwarlal Girdhardas Shah
Vadilal Trikamlal Shah
Motichand Ramchand Shaha
Gajanan Krishna Shaligram
Shrinivas Ramacharya Shelavadi
Rantidev Sukhlal Sheth
Dwarkanath Balkrishna Shilotri
Damodar Chandrabhan Sutar
Subhadra Balkrishna Tarkunde
Sakharam Hari Taware
Alidas Bhojraj Thakur
Narhar Parashuram Thosar
Marchand Shankar Tingre
Ramchandra Vishnu Vadanagekar
Bhagvan Gundopant Valsangkar
Keshav Harchand Wani

WHOLE EXAMINATION

The following numbers passed the whole examination, having passed in one of the parts previously:—

Nos. 16; 25; 35; 57; 70; 71; 82; 83; 85; 93; 134; 138; 141; 142; 160; 196; 197; 214; 256; 265; 266; 277; 280; 283; 287; 317; 325; 326; 380; 384; 385; 388; 395; 400; 404; 411; 418; 419; 420; 421; 426; 435; 438; 439; 442; 450; 455; 462; 466; 473; 474; 478; 480; 483; 485; 488; 491; 494; 497; 499; 501; 502; 506; 507; 517 521; 522; 526; 528; 532; 536; 538; 542; 545; 547; 548; 554; 560; 565; 566; 570; 571; 572; 576; 579; 581; 582; 583; 587; 588; 589; 591; 592; 596; 599; 603; 607; 610; 611; 621.

DIES WHILE BUSY AT DESK

Inspector Dost Mohamed Somji's Sudden Death

We regret to announce the death of Inspector Dost Mohamed Somji of the Bombay City Police which took place on Monday morning. Mr. Somji was hale and hearty till the last moment. He came as usual to office at 11 a.m., and whilst busy writing at his desk, he complained of cramp of the heart, and died before medical aid could arrive.

Inspector Somji was the first Indian Inspector to hold the office of Inspector of Arms and and Ammunition in the Bombay C.I.D.; and was a popular officer on account of his genuine and amiable manners.

Heart fallure is said to be the cause of his death.

He had been in service for 25 years, in the same office.

Mr. S. P. Desai, B.Sc. (Bom. & Lond.), Bar-at-Law, who has arrived by s.s. "Conte Verde".

He passed his Matriculation with distinction in Mathematics at the age of 14. After a brilliant college career at the Gujarat College of Royal Institute of Science, he passed his B.Sc. with Second Class Honours in Physics.

Later, he proceeded to England, successfully passed his B.Sc. of the London University, and simultaneously qualified himself for the Bar.

He is the youngest son of Mr. P. C. Desai, retired First Class Sub-Judge of Surat and now Chief Judge of the Sirohi State.

BURNT IN PREPARING SWEETS

Gujerati Woman Is Another Victim Of Primus Stove Tragedy

In her anxiety to prepare good sweets for the dinner to which several guests had been invited, a Gujerathi woman seems not to have noticed her saree coming in contact with the lighted Primus stove, which ultimately resulted in her being completely burnt on Monday evening.

As, she was the only inmate of the house at the time the accident occurred no-body could help extinguish the fire and it is believed that her cries for help were of no avail.

At the inquest held over the body of the woman Bhudhashilabai, it was stated that she was living with her husband, a dealer in scents, in Gora Ghandhi's Building at Kika Street. It appears that the husband, Shivabhai left the place at about 4 o'clock telling his wife that at night he expected a few guests for dinner, and asked her to prepare "Dudh-Pakh". At the time he left his wife was alone in the house.

When he returned at 8 p.m. he found his wife lying dead in the verandah, with the Primus stove over-turned nearbly. A vessel containing milk was also near the stove.

The husband immediately informed the Maharbouri Police, who took charge of the case.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock, from extensive burns accidentally sustained.

Allahabad.—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bennett dismissed the appeal of Mr. Harnandan Prasad, an advocate and a defeated candidate for the Allahabad Municipal chairmanship who challenged the validity of the election of Rai Bahadur Kamta Prasad Kakker and Mr. Govind. Mr. Kakker's election as chairman of the Municipality is therefore valid.—A.P.

THEFT FROM MR. DHONDY'S FLAT

Suspect's Statement Leads To Recovery Of Whole Property

The Gamdevi Police have recovered the whole property stolen from the residence of Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Advocate, on October 22. Acting on a statement made by John D'Souza, one of the men now in custody, Inspector Vanjara arrested on Tuesday morning Simon Almeida and Joseph Sequeira at Parsiwada, near Duncan Road. The jewellery and cash collectively of the value of Rs. 5,457, was recovered from these persons.

Simon Almeida and Joseph Sequeira were placed before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, at Girgaum, and were ordered to be remanded into police custody till November 3.

NOT DUE TO WATER CONTAMINATION

Doctors' Opinion On Typhoid Outbreak

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

"General outbreak of typhoid was not due to general contamination of filtered water supply in Calcutta but that some localised outbreak might be definitely due to this cause," was the view of the Conference of medical men which resumed its discussion this evening.

Among the factors favouring the dissemination of infection in the city have been the continued and extensive rainfall leading to gross pollution of under-soil water.

The biggest factor, however has been the failure to remove to hospital several cases of typhoid.

The Conference will be meeting again on Thursday next to draw up a report.—A.P.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1-1|2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,65,75 000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 99-10-0 received approximately 90 per cent.

The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-7-8 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 31st inst. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 3rd November. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 25th to Monday the 30th inst. at Rs. 99-10-6 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months Treasury Bills sold from the 18th to the 23rd inst. amounted to Rs. 3,75,000.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India: During the week ending the 21st October 1933 490,000. From 1st April to 21st October 1933 20,361,000.

RACING STABLES LEAVE POONA AT END OF THE WEEK

Carslake, Doyle And Lowrey Are Expected To Ride In Bombay During Season

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

The late rainfall has interfered with the preparation for the opening of the racecourse at Mahalaxmi on November 1. Most of the leading stables are expected in Bombay by the end of the week. A big contingent of horses will leave Poona by a special train on November 9 for Calcutta. Trainers A. Hoyt, A. Higgins, W. Evans and J. Robinson, will proceed to headquarters with a view to represent Western India in the classics.

B. Carslake who rode for the Rajpipla stable last season, has been engaged by the Maharaja of Kashmir. With the refusal of Gordon Richards to accept a retainer for the Maharaja of Rajpipla the stable is without a first class jockey. Negotiations are still proceeding, and it is possible that Steve Donoghue may be induced to ride for his old patron.

The Kashmir stable will have a big say in the King Emperor's and Viceroy's Cup with the French horses Pougatchew and Le Commissaire. The Aga Kh will also be represented in Calcutta, but many of his old stagers will be sold to make room for new blood.

Among the lot to be auctioned are Buland, Aurangzebe, Costaki Pasha, Jelal Shah, Moti Koh, Palla, Rooz, and Solferino.

IRISH JOCKEY FOR BOMBAY

James Doyle, the Irish jockey has been engaged to ride for Mr. and Mrs. John Yorke Graham the Australian lightweight will ride as second jockey for Mr. Eve's stable. T. Lowrey, the English jockey will be seen in Bombay on the backs of Capt. Farrar's horses.

It is not known what jockeys the W.I.T.C. are importing this season.

Billy Evans and his son are taking a string of ten horses. Compris and Hunter's Moon for Mr. G. L. Lyons and Kum Bak and Bucentaur for Mr. Diamond.

Saphir an Australian horse has been purchased by Maharaj Madan Singh.

Who's Who In M. C. C. Team

No. 7 J. LANGRIDGE

(Special To "Bombay Chronicle.")

James Langridge, the Sussex left-handed all rounder, is another of Jardine's youngsters. He is 27 years old and can be styled an accomplished batsman and bowler. He was the first county player to perform the "double" in 1930, and has scored his 1,000 runs and taken 100 wickets in 1930-31-32 and 33.

Langridge has a beautiful off drive but lacks the polish of Frank Woolley, who is the most graceful left-hander in first class cricket.

He is a good fielder, and a clever spin bowler on a suitable pitch.

His batting averages last season were as follows: 46 innings, 1,578 runs, 159 highest score, 4 times not out, average 37.57.

In bowling his figures were: 1,228.3 overs, 355 maidens, 2,617 runs, 158 wickets, average 16.56.

Langridge has not come off in Karachi but he is sure to settle down ere long.

He represented England in the Second Test against the West Indies at Manchester in July, taking 7 wickets for 56 runs in the second innings.

Langridge has been a worthy partner to Duleepsinhji in the Sussex XI, and the prominence of the county in the championship is due to his all round ability.

LANGRIDGE.

COLLECTING OLD TENNIS BALLS

Catering To Needs Of Village Children

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

A vigorous campaign for collecting old tennis balls is on in Lahore now. There are over a thousand games clubs in the villages of the Punjab, organised by the Punjab Education Department under the Village Games Scheme and the balls are being collected to meet the needs of village children and others attending these Clubs, where no adequate equipment can be made available owing to lack of funds. The balls are collected from clubs and other sources, dyed in different colours and distributed to the village clubs, where they are utilised to teach games to children and other members. Four or five hundred balls were collected last cold weather, but over 3,000 balls can still be used if made available.

VILLAGE GAMES CLUBS.

The scheme of village games clubs has been working now in the Punjab for about 18 months. The clubs make provision for tug-war, kabadi, field events, hockey, volley ball, bootball, etc. There are about 200 clubs in the Amritsar and Sialkot districts and not only children but also adults of all classes make use of them.—A. P.

BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND

Davis Again In Front Of Smith By, 1,604 Points

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Oct. 23.

The following are the closing scores in to-day's billiards match:

DAVIS (in play) 2062.
SMITH 458.—Reuter.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce
HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.
Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.
A few drops make all meals Tasty.
Sold by all dealers and stores.
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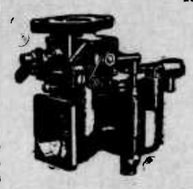
AVOID SPENDING MORE ON PETROL THAN YOU NEED
AVOID THE NUISANCE OF RUN-DOWN BATTERIES

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

World Of Books

Galsworthy's Posthumous Novel—The Unemployed Worker—History Of Slang

LONDON, (By Air-Mail.)

First among the interesting books published this week is "Over the River" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.), which is the book John Galsworthy was working on when he died: and is the last of the long series of books telling the story of the Forsyte family. It completes the picture of an epoch, and is among Galsworthy's best work, uniting the suavity of an earlier day with the bare simplicity of modern literary style. "Flowering Wilderness", his previous book, told the story of Dinny Cherrell with a few glimpses of her sister Clare, married to Sir Gerald Corven of the Colonial Service in Ceylon. In this last book we have Clare's own story; the tale of her unhappy marriage, and of her love for Tony Groom.

About one third of the book is taken up with a detailed account of the ordeal of the wellbred and dignified Cherrell in the Divorce Court. There is a wise tranquillity in the book, and a contemplative disregard of chance and accident. Loving is worth more than its fulfillment, and the peace of Earth is more than man's uneasy search for it. In prose of quiet strength and beauty Galsworthy says the last word of his stoic philosophy. For the student of English life, whether of a foreign land or of posterity, this book will be an invaluable document. The author makes post-war England live in these competent and well-written pages.

SOCIAL STUDY.

The next book is a more conscious social study. It is called "The Unemployed Man" by Dr. E. Wight Bakke, (Nisbet. 10s. 6d.). The author in his study of contemporary Britain, reveals himself as a sound scholar. He wanted something besides statistics, so he took lodgings with a working class family in Greenwich, and shared the life of the unemployed as much as possible. In this way he studied the conditions of many boroughs in London, South Wales, and the Northern Counties. His book tells us soemthing of what unemployed workmen think of their position, and of the effect of unemployment insurance on their lives. Dr. Bakke remarks: "The worker has a far more accurate and adequate conception of the place of his 'Governor' and 'Upper Class' and a far more intelligent respect for their function, than the majority of members of the 'Upper Class' have when they turn their eye in the other direction." Many will be moved by the recording sayings of the unemployed. "Pictures are my first choice" said one to Dr. Bakke, "because they make you think for a little while that life is all right." It is for those who are concerned that life is far from all right, that this book has been written.

SLANG.

The history of language is a fascinating study, and the history of slang is a particularly entertaining branch of that study. In a large volume of some 560 pages, Mr. Partridge has dealt thoroughly with his subject, under the title: "Slang: To-day and Yesterday," (Routledge 21s.). Every kind of slang is considered; school slang, University slang, cockney, the slang of various professions, and that of America and the Dominions. Slang is an experimental language. Some of it sticks, and some of it disappears for ever. If it stays, gradually it becomes part of the language, its lowly origin forgotten. In another 50 years, perhaps, the King's Speech may begin: "We are fed up with the state of the World." Mr. Partridge gives 15 reasons for the average of slang, among them: to be different; to show that one belongs to a certain set; to be picturesque, and sheer high spirits. This enormous book reviews the history of slang from Elizabethan times to such modern men as Mr. Wodehouse. It is a book for anyone interested in language as a reflection of life and customs of any time in history.—Yajsak Mail Service.

In The Service Of The Public

A Study Of Life—Work Of The Two Webbs

Reviewing the work "Sidney and Beatrice Webb", by Mary Agnes Hamilton (Sampson Low) Mr. George E. G. Catlin, writes as follows in the "Sunday Times".

This book is a sympathetic record of two lives soberly devoted to the public service. To the natural man it may be more refreshing to read of Mr. Potter, director of the Great Western Railway, than of much inevitably reminiscent of the unimpassioned rectitudes of Herbert Spencer, whose disciple Mr. Potter's daughter was. Mrs. Webb, unlike her father, would not have defined a friend as one 'who would back you up when you were wrong, and who would give your son a place which he would not have won on his merits.' Beatrice Potter and her husband, Sidney Webb, were concerned to order the world on an exactly opposite principle, that of strict social utility. England, at the close of the nineteenth century, had more need of the Webbs, with their homespun patriotism and meticulously rational order of values, than of Mr. Potter.

Their work in reviving municipal pride in London—a work contemporaries compared with that of Chamberlain in Birmingham—will not easily be forgotten. It is as much part of their claim to fame as their monumental scholarship in the fields of the history of the Co-operatives, Trade Unionism and Local Government.

MUTUAL APPRECIATION.

Although one fears that Herbert Spencer would only have catalogued it as "egoistic altruism," it gives human pleasure to learn that Sidney Webb wrote of Charles Booth's first volume on "Life and Labour in London" that "the only contributor with any literary talent is Miss Beatrice Potter," and that, a few months later, Miss Potter remarked, of the "Fabian Essays": "By far the most significant and interesting essay is that by Sidney Webb: he has historic sense." That mutual appreciation has lasted a serene lifetime. It will surprise most people to learn that Sidney Webb's grandfather was a Kentish innkeeper, and that, like Mr. H. G. Wells, Sidney Webb has a family connection with professional cricket. More congruous with the common notion of Lord Passfield is that, when a child, his mother told him that, if he were good, he might one day be Lord Mayor of London.

Mr G. D. H. Cole has called "The Fabian Essays in Socialism" of 1889, "the most important single publication in the history of British Socialism." It is not less important that one of the chief contributors, Sidney Webb, by his criticism of Marx, modified the whole history of the British Labour Party. We are told that at the first meetings of the Fabian Society the members "had contracted the invaluable habit of freely laughing" at themselves. The biographer, in a significant phrase, speaks of all the toil of these early days as "immense fun." It is easy to understand that the very English attitude towards public service of finding it "immense fun," no less than Sidney Webb's analysis of "Das Kapital," were inimical to the growth of the new religion of the Messianic Proletariat with its infallible dogmas.

Whether fun or fanaticism does more good in the world is a nice question for our generation to answer—a new way of putting the democracy versus dictatorship issue.

WRITING A BOOK ON RUSSIA.

In the long nights of the Siberian winters of exile, Lenin and his wife spent their time translating the "History of Trade Unionism." The Webbs are left by their biographer engaged in a great book on the Russia of Lenin. Of its contents we can only judge by such phrases of Sidney Webb's as the remark that in the U.S.S.R., "the people are consulted no end, and they like it; but the whole thing is settled over their heads." It is a far cry indeed from these considerations to the remote world of 1893 with its hygienic discussions of the London water supply. A certain common theme has, however, held together the whole life of this eminent pair—what they themselves have admirably called "a deliberate and persistent purpose." The three essentials of the good political life Mrs. Webb has enumerated: scientific method (elsewhere typically defined as largely "an attempt to prove yourself in the wrong"), a sense of public service, and "an apprehension of the mystical element in life."

Mrs. Hamilton, already the author of a life of Mr. MacDonald, has done good work in providing us, in a thorough and interesting fashion, with an account of the way in which these principles have actually been worked out in lives whose outstanding characteristic is that precious virtue, entire integrity. It is a study of two unpretentious people who are not only Eminent Georgians but, even more eminently good citizens.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS

SCOUNDRELS AND SCROUNGERS. By Major Harry Hobbs, V. D. (published by Yeshanand & Co., Graham's Building, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, Price Rs. 1/12).

This is an interesting book, being a sustained tirade against professional beggars, who make a good living out of it. We shall always have beggars with us, however strict the laws and the regulations. We are not at all sure that charity is bad, or that it is a sign of weakness which should be eschewed by all strong men. But it ought not to be misused, as at present.

All the same, it is an interesting book and written in a lively style well worth a perusal. The author is unnecessarily hard on beggars, but he may have his justification. Major Hobbs says that "softness is not civilization and sentiment is no substitute for conscience; also that senseless and indiscriminating charity breeds a weakening of the willingness to accept a responsibility." The contrary also is not civilisation, though the cult of hardness and harshness is nowadays brought into fashion by the Nazis and Fascists, and their imitators elsewhere. All that we can say is that excessive charity is bad, like everything excessive. That is no reason for calling names. Still, as we said, the book is worth a perusal, for the way it has been written.

CROWN COPYRIGHT

Royal Warning Which Is Not Quite Precise

Towards the end of July the following notice was issued from Buckingham Palace:—

"It is desired to call the attention of all persons who have the possession or control of any letters or papers addressed to His Majesty or prepared for His Majesty's information to the provisions of Section 18 of the Copyright Act. In all such cases care should be taken that any permission that is necessary having regard to the above-mentioned provisions should be obtained before publication. The same considerations apply to letters or papers addressed to or prepared for any of His Majesty's predecessors."

Indiscretions in several recent books of memoirs no doubt rendered some public warning desirable and a reminder that the Official Secrets Act is not the only bar to disclosures relating to matters of State of to the Royal Family is not untimely.

In the circumstances it is a little unfortunate that the communique was not more precisely phrased. It is true that Section 18 of the Copyright Act provides that "where any work has been prepared or published by or under the direction or control of His Majesty or any Government department, the copyright in the work shall, subject to any agreement with the author, belong to His Majesty....." but it contains no reference whatever to private letters, the copyright of which of course belongs to the writer, no matter to whom they may be addressed. It is unlikely that the draftsman of the warning intended to claim for the Crown copyright in such letters, nor does the warning in so many words do so, but any person uninstructed in copyright law would naturally draw the inference that the section referred to is wider in its scope than is in fact the case.—"The Author."

"NAVRAS" DIWALI NUMBER

The Diwali Number of "Navras" is another welcome publication of the season attractively got-up and with literary contributions from experienced writers. Among those whose contributions arrest the attention of readers are: Miss Mehra Maneckji Daver, Dr. Framroze Sorabji Chiniwala, Ervad Phiroze Shapurji Masani, Ervad K. M. Kutar, Messrs. S.M. Desai, B. S. Banaji, B.H. Suntoke and Ervad J.A. Bajan. Judicious selection of readable matter adds to the value of the Number, which has also a beautiful frontispiece.

George Robey Looks Back

Beerbohm Tree, like other famous actors, was fond of practical jokes. He once went into a post office—so Mr. George Robey records in his reminiscences ("Looking Back on Life," Constable, 7s. 6d.), writes Mr. Webster Evans in "John O' London's Weekly"—and stood starting vacantly at the assistant behind the wire screen until she became uneasy. Finally she asked him what he wanted, and he replied: "Do you sell postage stamps?" "Yes, sir," said the maiden. "Please show me some," cried the tragedian. The girl produced a whole sheet of penny stamps which Tree took in his hands, and after gazing critically at it for some minutes, pointed to one in the very middle of the sheet and, handing her a penny, said: "I'll have that one, please," and having been supplied, stalked grandly out.

Theatrical—and other—landladies often make a special charge for condiments, entering it on the bill as so much for "cruet." One light-hearted actor, having paid his bill, walked off to the railway-station carrying the cruet in his bag:—

Just as the guard was signalling for the train to start, "Ma" rushed on the platform, tore along the side of the train, and found him. "You've stolen my cruet!" she screamed. "I haven't! I've 'bought' it. There's the bill! 'Cruet, 9d.'!" And as the train moved off he threw the paper out to her, and left her lamenting. . . . He posted the cruet back to her from London.

WHY HE WORE GLOVES.

Phil May was another joker. He had drawn a picture of a cricket match for a humorous paper, and the day after it appeared he received a wire from W. G. Grace saying:—

"Why does square-leg wear wicket-keeping gloves?" About midnight that night "W. G." received the reply, and, as he was staying in some remote part of England at the time outside the range of free delivery, he not only had to get out of bed to read the wire, but had to pay extra postage on an "important telegram." The reply ran: "To keep his hands warm; Phil May."

One of Mr. Robey's stories tells how three brothers came to be matriculated at an American university. The peppery Registrar asked the first brother his name. "Sam," was the reply, and the Registrar angrily asked for the full name:—

"Samuel," came the answer. To a similar question the next brother replied, "My name is Lem," sir." "Nonsense!" cried the Registrar, "say your real name in full!" "Lemuel, sir," stammered the lad. The third brother, on being asked the same question, nervously twittered "Jimuel, sir." Thereupon the Registrar fairly foamed at the mouth in fury, charged the three with an intention to insult him and demanded to know which of the three had egged the others on. Reduced to a kind of idiocy by nervousness, they all pointed at each other and faltered tremblingly, "Himuel, sir!"

NEVER GET THERE.

At a rural railway station in Wales where the station-master was also ticket-collector and porter, a wicker box containing a live hare was standing on the platform. When the train arrived the station-master picked up the box and in doing so untied the lid, with the result that the hare at once sprang out and tore off as fast as its leg would carry it. The station-master watched the runaway with a sly smile, and as the little animal disappeared, he called after him: "You may run as fast as you like, my little man, but you'll never get there. I've got the label whatever!"

Almost at the same time as Mr. Robey's book, appears the story of another popular wearer of the cap and bells, Sir Henry Lytton ("A Wandering Minstrel," Jarrolds, 10s. 6d.). He must be one of the few men who claim to have been thrashed by their headmaster after they were married! When he was seventeen he played truant, joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company and "married a member of the company, although I was still supposed to be a pupil at St. Mark's. For my absence, caused by having to appear on the stage, the headmaster thrashed me soundly, and when I protested that I was a married man the whacks came faster and more furious!"

PENSIVE AND EXPENSIVE.

As would one expect from such a veteran Savoyard—he says that he has made some fifteen thousand appearances in Gilbert and Sullivan operas—Sir Henry has anecdotes of the famous partners. During a rehearsal Gilbert once instructed an actor to sit down "in a pensive fashion." The actor sat down rather heavily and smashed the seat he used, whereapon, like a flash, Gilbert remarked, "No, no! I said pensively, not 'expensively'."

He would seldom tolerate any interference or outside suggestion:—

It was George Grossmith, I think, who once made a suggestion to him for getting a laugh.

"Yes," remarked Gilbert very dryly, "that would make people laugh, but an audience would also laugh if you sat down on a pork pie!"

HELP FROM SULLIVAN.

We see Sullivan in kinder mood. A youthful singer arrived early for an audition and found a man idly strumming at the piano. The singer confided to the pianist that he was nervous, and asked whether Sullivan was very severe:—

'Awful," said he pianist. "But I'll tell you what," he added, "If you are feeling nervous just try over your songs now and you will be in good form when he comes."

They ran over some songs together until they were interrapted by a man who burst into the room and addressed the pianist as "Mr. Sullivan." Needless to say, the young singer was engaged.

Mr. Robey and Sir Henry have written amusing books, but I like them better on the stage than in print. Both have personalities that cannot be translated into printed words. However, to make up for this, they profusely sprinkle their pages with photographs of themselves in every conceivable costume and posture—Mr. Robey winning with over thirty.

GALSWORTHY'S LAST NOVEL

"Over The River" Sees End Of A Brave And Noble Record

A posthumous novel by a writer who has won our affection must always have for us a certain pathos, a certain very special interest, observes Mr. Hugh Walpole, reviewing "Over the River" by John Galsworthy (Heinemann) in the "News Chronicle."

Sometimes pathos and interest are heightened by the existence in the work of new force and promise: that was so in the case, both of Mrs. Gaskell and Stevenson. Sometimes we feel that we have been given already everything that the novelist possessed. When we read "Denis Duval" and "Edwin Drood," they come to us almost as echoes of the great work of the past.

"Over the River" has something of this effect of echo; there is a faintness, a mistiness in its colour and from the other side of the river we hear Galsworthy's voice, dimmed by distance, bidding us good-bye.

All of his gifts, all his properties are here. There is the charming, fresh, generous-hearted young heroine, belonging in reality to thirty years ago, but doing her best to catch the tone and accent of to-day. There is the elderly "raisonneur," the violent man of dark passion. There are the meals where the right wine has the chill taken off it precisely, there is a visit to a picture exhibition, there are scenes in the country when the moon rises, the trees whisper, the flowers are delicately scented, and little cautious animals, the fear of the hunt in their hearts, creep through the undergrowth.

There is a big trial scene: there are wise but slightly disapproving comments on the modern world. There is over everything a faint nostalgia.

These characteristics are not here assembled for mocking. Every novelist of individuality who has over so many years, steadily produced examples of his art, must accustom us to his special outlook properties, character. We feel here now that it is over, as we felt with Hardy, with Bennett, with Lawrence, that we shall never have exactly this same art again.

While Galsworthy lived we may have impatiently exclaimed against mannerisms, but now his very faults combine with his virtues to create his uniqueness. Here has been a personality. He remains 'sui generis.'

A BRILLIANT CRAFTSMAN.

We recognise once again his extreme readableness—a quality that is not to-day considered a virtue. But surely in the novel it is one of the major necessities that we should want to know what happens next. In clever novel after clever novel to-day we find pages of brilliance, but the book falls apart. We murmur, "But this is wonderful," and put the thing down.

Galsworthy was, with Mr. Somerset Maugham, the most brilliant craftsman in fiction of his time, and there is no doubt that long experience in the theatre has taught both men this gift for narrative.

"Over the River" reads as though it had been first conceived as a play and it seems to me that it was an afterthought that made Galsworthy link it with the two earlier volumes of Dinny's history—the Forsytes had, as it were, bred sequels in his blood!

The main story here is concerned with a young woman called Clare, who, fleeing to England from a sadistic husband, flirts with a young man, and is forced into court by the wicked husband because of a night spent with a young man (quite innocently) in a wood.

The climax of the novel (and I expect also in the play) arrives when Clare is compelled in court to confess that, unknown to the young man, she had renewed marital relations with the husband in London. Disgust, naturally, of the young man! I will confess that this story, like the Mohammedan episode in "Flowering Wilderness," seems to me quite incredible.

Or, if it is not incredible, Galsworthy has refused us the proper evidence. Clare, although loathing her sadistic husband, yields to the physical fascination he has for her. This may well have been but we should have been told something of her own reactions on that night when she returned to him. Galsworthy veils that scene from us as though he were himself afraid of it.

The book's theme, I gather, is that most of us, in this world, are forced to accept the second-best and that we may as well, therefore, boldly cross our river and settle down on the other side.

Dinny loves her lover Desart but married, at second-best, a rather lifeless lawyer, the wicked husband returns without his wife. Clare takes the young man with whom she is not in love.

But here once more, as in so many of Galsworthy's novels, we feel that it is he who has loaded the dice, not life. Wilfred Desart need not have died, Clare might have loved her young man; Life, as Galsworthy himself knew, can give the best things sometimes.

END OF A BRAVE RECORD.

"Over the River" then is not one of his finest novels, but it has a quality of pathos that clothes it with an especial importance. Galsworthy does not, in its pages, hint to us that if he had lived, he would have moved forward to new conquests. It occupies curiously the same ground that "The Man of Property" seized for the first time so many years ago.

It was his tragedy perhaps (as every writer of individuality has his own tragedy as well as his own glory) that his earliest conviction about life was also his latest. He sees from first to last the cruel injustice under which Irene suffered from Soames Forsyte as a key to the whole of life, whereas in truth, it was not even a key to Irene.

He loved his fellow-men and pitied them—pitied them perhaps too thoroughly for their own comfort. He was an artist, a poet and a true creator of men and women.

This, his final novel, closes a brave and noble record.

British Women Before 1832

A Picture Of Their Disabilities Before Reform Bill

Reviewing in the "Manchester Guardian" Women in Subjection. A Study of the Lives of Englishwomen before 1932, by I. B. O'Malley. (London: Duckworth) Mr. J. L. Hammond writes as follows:—

Mrs. O'Malley, who showed by her study of Florence Nightingale that she possesses a striking gift for the interpretation of character and history, has taken a large and difficult theme for her new book. She aims at giving a picture of the disabilities of women before the Reform Bill, of the actual effect of those disabilities on their lives, of the genius and courage that enabled particular women to strike out a career in one or other direction, and of the atmosphere in which they worked and struggled. In the hands of a less talented and versatile writer such a book might easily become a confused and confusing catalogue. Mrs. O'Malley gives a unity to her study by taking Mary Wollstonecraft's book as a guiding clue. What was it that Mary Wollstonecraft was vindicating? What was the fundamental view of women's place and women's education that stood in the way of her claim to be considered as an end in herself and not merely a means to the development of men? And how, in fact, were women affected in different departments of life by this atmosphere?

In treating this large subject Mrs. O'Malley has the advantage of combining with a strong feeling on the question a keen interest in literature, in history, and in general ideas. The kind of subject that often suffers because it tempts persons with a single excluding and overmastering interest has fallen in this case to a writer of catholic sympathies and tastes. Her book is the most interesting and the most stimulating study that has been published on the history of the women's movement. It is equally worth attention whether she is discussing Jane Austen, Dorothy Wordsworth, Mary Lamb, Hannah More (a specially just appreciation), or the women who showed character and power in religious and social work whose names are hardly remembered. Among these we should perhaps include the female reformers who were rebuked by Castlereagh when introducing one of the Six Acts: " . . . he trusted it would be sufficient to restrain them from such conduct in future to let them know that when the French Republicans were carrying on their bloody orgies they could find no female to join them except by ransacking the bagnios and public brothels."

ROUSSEAU'S IDEAL.

"The education of women," said Rousseau, "should always be relative to men, to please, to be useful to us, to make us love and esteem them, to educate us when young, and to take care of us when grown up, to advise, to console us, to render our lives easy and agreeable." Mrs. O'Malley shows how this determining principle was carried out in the education of rich and poor.

While little Miss was having her small soft body forced into iron stays and her tiny fingers taught to play the harpsichord, and her swift feet trained to move slowly in the minuet, another equally tender and lovely child might be having her body deformed by carrying heavy weights, her fingers kept all day to the spinning-wheel and her feet forced to move wearily in a round of unceasing toil. In neither form of education was any account taken of the young human animal's desires nor much of the immortal soul; neither could be expected to produce a complete human being; the artificial Lady of Fashion and the stupefied drudge were each in her place, the necessary result of relative education.

Mrs. O'Malley shows how the Evangelical Revival and the Radical philosophy still left women's education relative, though both movements helped to break down the rigid conventions. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in her book is "The Vindication in Religion," with its account of Wesley's mother and the importance in the Methodist movement of the work of women like Mary Bosanquet.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1933

PRO-LANCASHIRE PROPAGANDA

It is something that after negotiations for nearly a month the Japanese cotton delegation has accepted the principle of linking her quota of piecegoods to be exported to India with the quota of Indian cotton to be bought by Japan. It now remains to fix the quotas, a question of detail which should not take long to settle. The quota principle is far from satisfactory but may be accepted by many as a lesser evil for some time to safeguard the interests of the Indian cotton grower. If, however, it is true that Japan insists on fixing the quota of her piecegoods at last year's figure, namely 580 million yards, it is an impossible proposal. It leaves no room for the expansion of the Indian industry and makes no allowance for Japan's depreciated currency last year.

But in all probability a quota of 300 million yards, as suggested by Indian millowners, may be agreed upon after some haggling, provided Japan consents to buy 1-1/2 million bales of Indian cotton. Some such agreement is proposed to be made for a period of five years but a shorter period would be welcomed by the Indian public.

THE PUBLIC WILL.

Not much has been heard during the last few days about Lancashire's terms. Some say that the delegation has already received good terms from Bombay millowners and that for the rest it will rely upon the good offices of the Government of India, who could not possibly forget British interests. So far it has followed the policy of demanding most and conceding least and naturally expects that, whatever terms are offered to Japan, Britain will be given substantial preference.

But any undue preference, involving, as it practically does, discrimination against Japan, will be stoutly opposed both by Japan and India. Let not Lancashire and the Government of India forget the simple fact, emphasised even by a friendly paper like "Roy's Weekly", that "it is not so much the tariff that will decide the matter but the will of the consuming public."

NAIVE PROPOSAL!

We note—without surprise—that certain British officials in India, professing to safeguard the interests of the handloom industry, urge proposals admirably calculated to help the British against Indian mills. Mr. D. M. Amalsad Director of Industries, Madras, makes the following naive proposal:

> Government may grant protection to the Indian spinning mills by levying a duty of Rs. 0-4-0 per pound of yarn imported into the country of counts below 40s, while yarns of counts above 40s may be admitted at a duty of Rs. 0-1-0 per pound, if imported from Lancashire, but imports from other countries will have to pay a duty of Rs. 0-2-0 per pound.

As Lancashire exports to India yarns of over 40 counts, it will very much appreciate a 75 per cent. reduction of duty on these higher counts and also a 50 per cent preference over Japan; but these concessions are a severe handicap to the Indian mills and of no lasting benefit to the handlooms as the country will not tolerate foreign yarn.

ASKING FOR OPPOSITION.

Mr. Amalsad goes farther in accommodating Lancashire in respect of piecegoods. He would levy a duty of 125 per cent on all piecegoods made from counts below 40s—British goods are not much affected by this high tariff wall. But in the case of finer goods, which being used by the rich can bear a heavier duty, Mr. Amalsad, unabashed, suggests an almost nominal duty of 20 per cent on imports from Lancashire, though he would not mind levying a 75 per cent tax on Japanese goods!

What the Indian public needs is fairly low duties on coarser imported yarns and cloths and progressively higher duties on all imported finer yarns and fabrics. If the Government of India should accept such an inverted scale of duties and such an unreasonable measure of preference to Lancashire at the expense of the poor consumer in India as are recommended by Mr. Amalsad, they will inevitably rouse an unprecedented measure of opposition from the public. The country should also strongly protest against official propaganda for Lancashire such as is carried on by the Madras Director of Industries.

The Crocodile Weeps

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, in the course of his reply to an address presented to him by the Karachi Municipality, regretted to see communal bickerings in Sind. He told them that the common interests of all lay in a policy of give and take, as that would restore the relations between Hindus and Muslims. We wish the Finance Member had put some of his precepts into practice, during the past few years. He has been a permanent occupant of the Treasury Bench and his prolonged stay in office has been notable more for taking than giving. He has established not only communal domination, but a Sind-Muslim Raj in the Bombay Council. The good work he did as Minister for Local Self-Government has been largely undone since he became a Member of the Executive Council.

He is not even a good communalist, for his communalism is provincial in its limits and the interests of his own province are the first concern. He poses as the protector of Bombay Muslims but has a habit of letting them down when his protection is badly needed, as witness the case of the Lalbagh market fiasco. He has set up a dictatorship in the Council with the aid of the Sind bloc, which has made the Bombay Legislature a by-word in the country for tame obedience to the crack of the official whip. Mussolini himself could not have achieved better results in the way of reducing a legislative body to a mere automatic recorder of official 'hookums'.

To see the Finance Member shedding crocodile tears over the communal bickerings in Sind is a sight for the Gods to laugh at. The relations between Muslims and Hindus in the pre-reform days when men like the late Mr. G. M. Burghin were recognised leaders were good enough. Why are they not so now? Because Sir Ghulam Hussein has utilised his power, and opportunities in the last few years in pursuing a policy which was inevitably bound to promote communal differences and jealousies. The communal bickerings which he now, no doubt honestly enough, deplores are of his own creation. The communal spirit has been deliberately imported into Municipal affairs at his bidding by the new Karachi Municipal Act.

If Sir Ghulam Hussein wants to put an end to communal bickerings and restore the spirit of give and take—which with his great abilities he could easily do even now—he must either make a radical change in his policy and methods as a member of the Government or throw up his office and devote himself in opposition to this great and worthy task. The latter would be a better choice and help to rehabilitate him in the eyes of the people of the Presidency.

His Master's Voice

Though nobody in India attaches much importance to what Sir A.P. Patro says or does, especially about the White Paper policy and Sir Samuel Hoare, the public must take notice of his caperings in his capacity as a "leader of non-Brahmins." In his Delhi interview he confessed that, it was not possible to improve upon the White Paper, and that the Indian case is well-known to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. What good then are the assessors doing there, when they are unable to make their influence, if they possess any, felt on the proceedings of the Committee? He then paid the usual meed of praise to the Secretary of State, as if that were a part of the duty of every member invited by Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Madras Knight admitted the necessity for a definite and real political advance. "Indians do want a comprehensive scheme for real Swaraj," he said. Still he would counsel his countrymen, with that show of wisdom which is the stock-in-trade of all time servers, not to reject the White Paper. In fact, he gives the same advice which the Moderates generally want to follow in the near future, though they have condemned the White Paper policy unreservedly. He believes that "total rejection would be most inadvisable and disastrous." To whom will it be a disaster, if the White Paper policy is rejected by India as a whole? Not surely to the country, which is accustomed to such doleful prognostications from interested placemen!

Sir A.P. Patro says there is no alternative to the White Paper, though the Princes have not yet made up their minds finally whether they should enter the Federation at all. In the end, he has to admit that India will have to wait until the Joint Committee's report is published. Why then should he swear by the coming constitution, as if the future destiny of this country depends on its acceptance in advance? There can be no doubt that the whole country, except a handful of people like Sir A.P. Patro, is united in its rejection of the White Paper.

This Madras Knight has already been discredited in the eyes of his own countrymen. He neither represents the Depressed Classes, nor the nationalist element in India. He represents only himself and Sir Samuel Hoare.

Press Views

Public Will Decide

The Lancashire Delegation wants the Indian tariff to be lowered from 25 per cent. and is prepared to purchase only a particular variety of cotton from India. Here again, India has a definite grievance and a demand. Lancashire's market is largely in India, and if Lancashire wants to retain that market, she ought to take from India all her surplus cotton and not confine her source of supply only to Egypt and America. India has a right to demand that she should purchase a good bit of her requirements from India's raw produce, otherwise India must decide her future trade relationship with Lancashire, for it is not so much the tariff that will decide the matter but the will of the consuming public.—"Roy's Weekly."

United Front

The appeals issued by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri from Madras and by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha from Patna in favour of a united front deserve more than a passing notice. A few days ago Mr. J. N. Basu, the President-elect of the All-India Liberal Federation, which is shortly to meet in Madras, made a similar appeal. We are advised to accept the White Paper for what it is worth. As it is worth nothing, it is only fair that all parties should join together in preventing it from being thrust down our unwilling throat. As no party in India seems friendly to Sir Samuel Hoare's disappointing and sickly attempts at constitution making, it seems to us that all genuine parties can conveniently unite, preferably under the aegis of the Congress, and present a united front.—"Forward."

A Tip To Liberals

There is no difficulty even as things are for the Congress to respond to Mr. Sastri's appeal for unity provided he and his friends express their willingness to join with the Congress in enforcing the national demand. We ask the Liberals to consider the seriousness of the situation that has been created in the country. We ask them to bear in mind that the future of responsible democracy is doomed if the British Government succeed in foisting on the country a constitution communal in outlook and mischievous in its design. It is not the time to indulge in platitudes and to approach the problem in a spirit of Liberal levity which is euphemistically called Liberal wisdom. It is time to apply the vigour and energy of youth no less the wisdom of age to the formulation of a national programme so that the country may proceed in her onward march to freedom with dauntless courage and unfaltering steps.—"Advance".

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BANK

Controls Volume of Credit and Currency

By B. R. SHENOY, M.Sc. (Econ.) London, Prof. Wadia College, Poona.

I.

The importance of a Central Bank to the financial system of a country is now generally recognised by the financiers statesmen and professional economists. The War which brought with it paralysis or collapse in the Currency and Exchange Systems of the belligerent and neutral countries of the world drew pointed attention to the problem of Central Banking.

It revealed, as nothing, the importance of the finances of a country being controlled and directed by a Central Bank, strong enough to hold in check the State's temptation for inflationary finance. And the International Financial Conference of 1920, held in Brussels, only crystallised the prevailing world opinion on the subject when it resolved that in countries where there was no Central Bank steps should be taken to establish one.

SOME CENTRAL BANKS.

Accordingly new Central Banks came to be established in countries which previously belonged to the Austrian or the Russian Empire, some of the Balkhan States, South American Republics and South Africa. Also a few of the older Central Banks, like the Reichsbank of Germany, were reorganised with a view to limit governmental influence on them.

And to-day most well-organized banking systems of the world have at their head a duly constituted Central Bank. Canada, Ireland and India are among the important exceptions.

Among these the Canadian Banking System is a class by itself. It is governed by a well-devised code of statute and has developed a body of healthy tradition. Also since Canada comes directly under the sphere of influence of the American money market, some of the Central Banking requirements of her banking system are indirectly served by the Federal Reserve Banks of the U. S.A. Canada, therefore, has been able to carry on satisfactorily without a Central Bank of her own.

Even so, as a result of the experiences of the present world depression, opinion has developed in the Dominion, particularly among the agricultural interests of the West, for the formation of a Central Bank.

The situation of Ireland is somewhat similar to that of Canada. The Bank of England and the machinery of the London money market satisfactorily serve the requirements of the country. An Irish Central Bank would inevitably be too weak to pursue a policy independent of the Bank of England, even if the interests of Ireland make this desirable. A Central Bank for Ireland, there-

(Continued on Page 8)

Frankly Speaking

TRIBUTES TO HIS TRIUMPHS.

It is not surprising that the "Times" of London, should describe Mr. Vithalbhai Patel as one who played a "conspicuous, mostly mischievous, part" in the political developments in India.

Vithalbhai certainly did a lot of mischief to the best paid plans of the Indian bureaucracy. As the "Times of India" remarks, "He was more than a match for the Government of India under Lord Irwin's leadership."

The Tory paper cannot forgive Vithalbhai the way he torpedoed the Public Safety Bill and the Second Reserve Bank Bill, to the utter chagrin of the official clique.

Tory jibes are only a tribute to his triumphs over his adversaries. How his own countrymen regard him as a great patriot is being abundantly demonstrated by the avalanche of tributes of admiration that are coming from all parts of the country.

A MUCH-TRAVELLED PRINCE.

The people of Baroda will be glad to have their Ruler once more amidst them, though they may not be quite sure when he will set out again on his next trip to foreign countries.

His Highness must have already made about twenty-five such trips by now, so passionately fond is he of foreign travel.

A Maharaja's prolonged and perennial foreign tours are necessarily a costly affair, but it is possible for him to shift the financial burden on to the people, who pay him the taxes.

That foreign travel, in moderation, may do some good to a Raja, may be readily conceded, but whether it does any real good to his subjects is doubtful.

Since the Maharaja of Baroda is evidently satisfied that his State can get on well enough during his frequent and prolonged absence abroad, he may well assume the role of a Constitutional Ruler.

OBVIOUSLY CALLED FOR.

The Superintendent of the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi, Lt.-Col. Berkeley-Hill, I.M.S., in an interview, discussed the "psychological implications of the Bengali political prisoners," and suggested some methods for dealing with them.

The Doctor's method is to appoint a committee to examine the political prisoner in a "three-dimensional" way, and to get at a number of details.

We are sorry for the mental-specialist. Obviously there is something wrong with him and his own examination by a mental-specialist is what is obviously called for to investigate his fourth dimension.

There are various kinds of political prisoners in Bengal and they are made by the Government "en masse" in these days, on merest suspicion. It is this suspicion and unnecessary harassment which must often create political prisoners in the first instance and Terrorists in the second.

VICTIM OF REPRESSION.

Another detenu in the Deoli Detention Camp has died. The District Magistrate wrote to Mr. Bireshwar Chatterjee, pleader and father of the victim, on October 19, informing him that his "third son, detenu Sailesh Chandra Chatterjee..... died the same morning at 10-30."

That was the first information given to this poor father of the death of his son, as he was not even told that the latter was suffering from any disease.

Was it not the duty of the Magistrate, or the Superintendent of the Detention Camp, to inform the father of his son's illness? We cannot but characterise this treatment as callous and even inhuman.

For all we, or anyone knows, the son was an innocent man, for if he could have been proved guilty, he would surely have been brought before the judges and punished.

Such unfortunate instances of callousness on the part of the jail authorities do not enhance the reputation of the administration.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The Assam Opium Enquiry Committee has issued its report with minutes of dissent. Opium is a popular drug in Assam, and its use is an ever-growing menace to the population.

The Committee recommends a 10 per cent. reduction in the rations to passholders under 50 years of age, while not interfering with those above this age.

There are other recommendations. The dissenting minutes ask for the prohibition of opium for women, and one member advocates the total prohibition after six months' notice to all.

There can be no half-measures in such matters, and we believe only total prohibition will eradicate the habit of drug taking. No doubt, the Government will say, as usual, that smugglers will do a roaring trade in the drug, and that, no one will benefit except illicit sellers.

That is an argument we are familiar with in Bombay. But prohibition is the only radical remedy which will cure the Assamese of their opium-taking habits.

Readers' Views

IS THIS NON-VIOLENCE?

From S. P. S.

Through the valuable columns of your esteemed paper, I seek to express my protest against the reply, sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Dr. H. L. Sharma of Delhi, against Nila Nagini. Though insignificant, yet, I consider my protest to be reasonable, and hope that you would kindly publish it.

When Nila Nagini appeared at the residence of Dr. Sharma, and wanted to become a forced guest to him, he as a strict disciple of Mahatmaji, wired to him for his opinion. In reply the Mahatma wired to him to turn her out and to seek police help if necessary.

It is not the first part of the reply but the latter that has disappointed me most. Having emanated from the mouth of A Great Leader of Non-Violence, it leads me to think that the Mahatmaji is doing great injustice to his strict principles of Satyagrah. The very thought about seeking police help reates in one's mind the idea of violence. Is it, that the practice of non-violence, which has stood the test fairly strongly against the Government of India in C. D. movement, has fallen flat in the case of an individual personality of Nila Nagini? Or has the Mahatma lost faith in it?

Nila Nagini came to India, leaving the dear country of her birth to dedicate her life at the feet of the Mahatma. She served him faithfully for a pretty long period strictly according to his principles. Now, for reasons best known to her, she left the Ashram. She perhaps wanted to stay at Delhi, and would have perhaps cleared her conscience or would have justified her disappearance from the Ashram, if she had been given time. But the discourteous behaviour of the Doctor and the Mahatmaji never gave her any chance to settle and explain herself. The result was that she had to leave Delhi penniless, and supportless and was caught at Muttra Railway station without ticket, and was later seen in Muttra in a deserted condition. Thence she is unknown.

I cannot think as to how would the Mahatma justify his act of deserting a disciple of his, homeless, penniless and supportless in a country absolutely foreign to her.

May I ask, "Was it the right course to discharge a disciple in the aforesaid manner from the guardianship, taking for granted, that she had committed an unpardonable fault (which is not in my knowledge)?

Was it the right form of punishment awarded to her?

Why was it that she was not asked to explain her behaviour?

Who would be responsible about her whereabouts?

Nila Nagini Devi

From Sita Devi Varma

Nila Nagini Devi (Miss Cram Cook) has been deserted for her past life, which is alleged not to be good. I wonder why she is so much after Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram. Has she no other place, where she can fulfil her mission in India. Gandhiji's Ashram is too pure for her.

Gandhiji's telegram advising police aid if Nila comes again is without sense. Why trouble the police against a lady?

Since the woman seems to have embraced Hinduism what does it behove the Hindus to do? To turn her out for her past conduct? No, not so at all. Let Hinduism purify her by milder means. Let her not go back to her country and say that she was the victim of a very unjust and insulting treatment at the hands of a race with whom she sought shelter. She should be invited to join one of the Arya Samaj Ashrams or offices.

"Most Inconvenient"

From D. G. Kale

The bye-election of Villa Parla Municipality is to be held on Tuesday, the 31st. October.

As this is a working day 1300 voters who are required to leave this Station by about 9 a.m. or even earlier for their offices in Bombay, will certainly find it inconvenient, or well-nigh impossible to exercise their right of voting within one hour i.e. 8 to 9 a.m.

It is even impossible to allow these voters to vote within a couple of hours. If the authorities care to look to the interests of so many voters, they should immediately effect a change in the date and Saturday, the 4th November should be fixed for the purpose. I hope and trust, proper authorities will change the date as above for the convenience of these voters who are expected to exercise their right of voting on that day. The sooner it is done the better for them. Will wise counsel prevail in the matter?

BRITISH NAZIS IN NIGERIA

From Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary, League Against Imperialism, London.

The British Section of the League against Imperialism have received a telegram from Mr. I. T. A Wallace-Johnson, General Secretary of the African Workers' Union of Nigeria, stating that his office in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, had been raided and that the correspondence has been seized and is being rigidly investigated.

Wallace Johnson has been an indefatigable fighter on behalf of the Nigerian people and has brought to light many enormities in the administration of West Africa, where, since the economic crisis set in, taxation has been growing by leaps and bounds, while unemployment has swollen.

The main points affecting the life of the working class of Nigeria to which Wallce-Johnson has called attention are:—

1. The curtailment of the allowances of the policemen and of the members of the Fire Brigade.

2. The erection of the "Idumagbo" iron market hall in Lagos, and the hardship which the high stall charges has imposed on the Lagos market women, whose own stalls, built by themselves, have been demolished.

3. The objectionable character of "Indirect Rule" which led to the flogging in the open market place at Bukuru in Northern Nigeria of Victor Eluaka, a tailor of Asaba, for unpunctual payment of taxes. This matter was raised in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster last June by James Maxton, whose action compelled the British Government to prohibit the practice of flogging to enforce tax-payment in Nigeria.

4. The severe flogging of all the villagers at Nembe by the order of the Basambi chief, with a view to extorting evidence in a murder case to which the District Officer was alleged to have raised no objection.

5. The European monopoly of newspaper advertisement which prejudices newspapers championing the cause of the Africans.

6. The compulsory liquidation of the Industrial Bank an all-Native Institution.

It is quite evident that with such a number of revelations made in a comparatively short period, the Colonial authorities have reason to feel "jumpy" and are imitating Hitler in raiding a Trade Union office. With the remembrance of the treatment of the Indian trade unions in mind, the British workers must do all they can to stand by their fellow-workers in Africa whose organisations Fascist imperialism is apparently determined to destroy.

Wallace-Johnson visited the Soviet Union this year, and it is understood that he intends shortly to publish a book expressing the views of an African Trade Unionist on the Workers' Republics.

Bogey Of Competition

From Scindhveera

"It is no use denouncing Japanese competition and crying for protection against it. If you want to compete with them, employ their own methods and success lies at your door."

These are the words of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas at the lecture he gave a few days ago on his recent tour to Japan. So far so good. Now will Sir Lallubhai Samaldas assure us that he is going to practice what he is preaching in his own Scindhia Steam Navigation Company?

Sir Lallubhai went to Japan to study the economical ways in which Japan manages its business, and if I mistake not he travelled in a Japanese ship and had ample opportunity to study their economical ways. A manager of a Japanese steamship company does not draw more than Yen 600 per month as his salary. This comes to about Rs. 480 in Indian currency. How does this figure compare with the salary of an officer of Scindia Company? In the words of Sir Lallubhai, "it is no use denouncing competition" of B. I. S. Company and 'crying for state protection.'"

Will Sir Lallubhai and his co-directors be good enough to answer those sixteen pertinent questions asked by Mr. B. F. Bharucha in your paper of 14th October?

LONDON LETTER

DIEHARDS MOBILISE AGAINST WHITE PAPER

J. P. C. Doings: Burma Separation Issue: Empire Society's Humiliation: Coloured Men's Rights: G. B. S.'s Ill-Mannered Jokes:

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail)
October 14.

Throughout the week, the Joint Select Committee on Indian "Reforms" had Burma on its brain—separation or anti-separation holding the field in the course of its daily perambulations. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, made an important statement on the much discussed issue of separation of Burma from India, which has caused considerable heart-burning amongst the Indian delegates. Speaking to one of these representatives.

I gathered an impression late last night that the Indian "colleagues" serving the Joint Committee fail to understand the exact object of the Secretary of State in inflicting upon them his views and at the same time withholding the views of his Cabinet. I say late last night deliberately as our Indian patriots serving India at Westminster are susceptible to frequent changes in their political faiths and beliefs as the whimsical British weather undergoes constant changes in the course of the twenty-four hours.

SULKY INDIAN ASSESSORS.

When Sir Samuel made the statement on the separation of Burma and pointed out how much would depend upon the decision on that point, I am told on reliable authority that the Indian delegates became quite sulky. It was agreed that the Committee should invite representative Burmese delegates to London and only in consultation with them should any decision be reached on this question. The main grievance the Indians bear on this statement is, it is gathered, they resent the decision of their British colleagues not to require their presence in London in the first week of December for deciding finally the question of separation.

Though rumour is current that as a mark of their protest, the Indian delegates left the meeting, I have it on the authority of one of the prominent Indians that they did not "express their resentment in such a blunt manner". They have merely pointed out to the Chairman of the Committee that as Indian leaders having an intimate concern in this question they should be consulted both by the British Government and the "Joint" before any irrevocable decision is reached.

THEY CONSULT

Under the chairmanship of Sir Abdur Rahim, the Indians held a private but important consultation with reference to Sir Samuel's statement. Sir Hari Singh Gour suggested that a telegram should be sent to Mr. Chit Hlaing, and Dr. B. Maw, the two leaders of the Anti-Separationist Party, to ascertain whether the party in Burma was prepared to join the Federation unconditionally or not. Sir Phiroze Sethna, however, thought that no useful purpose would be served by sending a telegram.

Sir Abdur Rahim suggested that they should consider the question whether they should not independently express the Indian point of view on the separation issue, since Indian commercial and other interests in Burma were bound to be affected if Burma were separated.

It is understood that Sir Manubhai Mehta sought to state the views of the Indian Princes on the Separation issue. In their opinion, it would not be fair to ask Burma to make up its mind irrevocably and unconditionally on the question of Federation with India. He did not see why, in the light of their experience after a certain period, any unit of the Federation should not have a right to demand secession. He proposed to make this demand on behalf of the Princes, since it was their view that they should collectively be given the right of withdrawing from Federation, if after a period of years, say, thirty, forty, or fifty years, they found that their experience necessitated the adoption of such a course.

It was ultimately agreed that the Indian delegates should say that they left the decision as to the separation entirely to the Select Committtee and the Burmese delegates. They would not express any views at this stage, but if the Joint Committee decided that Burma should be separated, they would then expect to be consulted by the Committee on the question of separation of finances and of a trade agreement between Burma and India.

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY.

Earlier in the week, there was a mild sensation created in the Committee over the evidence tendered by the representatives of the Indian Empire Society. On behalf of the Society, its representatives, who included, Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, a retired Moslem Civilian, declared in their memorandum that it was a mistake to apply democratic principles to India, that the decline of British prestige in India commenced from the day when British politicians endeavoured to endow India with democratic Government, and that the only reality was power. Objecting to this insolent bravado of the Indian Empire Society, Mr. M. R. Jayakar declined to examine the five pillars of the Diehard India Defence League.

Mr. Jayakar told the Committee that the very fundamental issue of constitutional development being out of the question of Empire Society, there was hardly any common ground between the members of the Joint Select Committee and the five witnesses. Following the lead of Mr. Jayakar, the other Indian delegates, including Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan and Moulana Zafarullah, refused to cross-examine the Empire Society delegation.

PAGE-CROFT'S CAPERINGS.

In the meantime, Earl Winterton, speaking in the country, declare, in spite of the optimism of his Indian colleagues, that the Report of the Committee will not be available until the middle of January. This is contrary to the foolish belief which some of the Indian delegates are hoping for. One of them tried to impress upon me that the report will be ready in the middle of November, so as to set him free to fly back to India in the third week of the next month. And, as the day draws nearer and nearer for the authorities to make up their mind on the Indian issue, leading Diehard jingoes are pouring forth their philanthropic rhetoric at every conceivable opportunity.

Sir Henry Page-Croft who is, at present, running a close race with Winston Churchill in warning Britishers on the "India Peril", philosophised at Croydon last night that to await concrete proposals destructive of the whole ideal which Lord Beaconsfield gave to the Britishers for their Indian Empire, was to endorse them. That was why the country should wake up now.

"Wait and see", roared the mighty Page-Croft, as the aerodrome planes roared below, "has never been a Conservative slogan. If you adopt it you may be faced with that bitter cry 'To Late'." Poor Sir Henry, his voice was drowned as only the "Morning Post" cared to feature him the following morning.

BALDWIN'S ROSY PICTURE.

On Thursday night, Mr. Baldwin broadcast the first of the new series of uncensored political talks to be delivered weekly by spokesmen of the different Parties from the Broadcasting House. The Lord Privy Seal asked for nothing better than that the National Government should be judged by its success or failure to bring back trade and banish unemployment. Presently, "a few very striking facts which will serve to illustrate the extraordinary improvement which has taken place in the condition of our country as a result of the Government's work". Mr. Baldwin recalled that before the Government came into office, the situation was deteriorating so rapidly that the country was almost on the verge of a national bankruptcy.

This was followed by Mr. Baldwin's rosy picture of Great Britain in all directions. Proceeding, he contended that he did not claim that the Government had succeeded in restoring agriculture to a state of complete prosperity, but the policy which they had pursued had already borne rich fruit, and, as it developed, would establish the great industry on a firm and secure basis.

Mr. Baldwin hesitated to speak on India. He would not say more on the subject except that whatever Government was in power had to face the Indian problem and the Government had referred it for detailed consideration to a strong and authoritative committee representing both Houses of Parliament.

GOD'S WHITE MEN.

On Monday evening, a public meeting was held in the Essex Hall, the significance of which should not be lost sight of by the Indian readers struggling for equality with God's White Men on earth. The meeting was a small one, but well conducted and important in its significance.

The British Press, though invited, rigorously boycotted it, for they cannot think of the idea of equal rights for Negroes, Chinese, and all, with the great White ones. Arnold Ward, a Negro gentleman from West Indies, took the chair. Mr. Rianzi, a young Indian student, on behalf of Indians, moved the principle resolution, protesting against the recent supersession of Tshekedi for his crime of administering justice to a White criminal in Bechuanaland. He deplored the fact that Indians in their fight in South and East Africa also took up a superior attitude and did not make common cause with the Africans to drive away the Whites.

He was followed by Reginald Reynolds who condemned Chief Tshekedi for his disgraceful surrender. He was followed by Kenyatta, a Negro gentleman from South Africa, who gave a most astounding picture of oppression of Negroes and of deprivation of elementary rights in their own country. He was followed by Mr. Tuyfield, an English solicitor from South Africa, who also exposed British scandals in that country.

Three other Britishers who had all lived and worked in South Africa and had witnessed the disgraceful behaviour of White rulers, made impressive contributions to the meeting. Mr. Kingshot announced that a new Council of Action has been formed in London for the express purpose of promoting equal civil rights and liberties for all the coloured peoples as for the White races.

Bernard Shaw, who was asked to identify himself with the object of the meeting, wrote a disgraceful letter to one of the organisers. He tried to be witty by cracking half-a-dozen jokes about "Justice and Injustice", but evaded his duty to make a bold pronouncement one way or another.

G. B. S.'s FLING...

But G. B. S. had some characteristic things to say at a tea-party at the Savoy on Thursday afternoon. The hosts were two publishers who have to-day published a book on "The Menace of Japan", by Professor Timothy O'Conroy. The Professor's theme is the overweening ambition of the Japanese people, and G.B.S., when asked to say a few words, described the book as "of great importance." He added that the human race, at its present stage of development, was not very loveable. What people politely called patriotism was one of those things which might be put down in the present world.

"When we say that East is East and West is West", we really mean, that "West is West and East belongs to it", continued Mr. Shaw. His concluding contribution was a bit better. Shaw declared "What is this about White men? The Chinese, when I saw these, did not call me a White. They called me a pink. I have done all the mischief I can do in the course of the last seventy-eight years, and I don't suppose I can do much more. I have had my fling."

DISARMAMENT FARCE.

The Disarmament conversations in Geneva have come to a head. And it looks as though there will be a "Show-down" at the Bureau on Saturday. After long talks, it is reported, that the British, French and American delegates have agreed to table a resolution for, (a) Reduction of armaments by all countries, (b) No rearmament in any country. This will be put forward in the Bureau meeting, and the German delegates will have to answer "Yes" or "No". I understand that at the suggestion of Mr. Norman Davis, it has been decided to make a final attempt to secure Germany's consent before the meeting. Herr Nadolny, the German representative, however, intimated that Hitler's instructions to him did not allow him to decide and that he would leave immediately for Berlin to obtain Hitler's consent. There we are. He has left for Berlin.

WORKERS MEET AT BELGAUM

Talks Centre Round Attitude Of Karnatak Towards Congress

BELGAUM, Oct. 23

A meeting of fifteen prominent workers of the Karnatak including Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, and Dr. Hardikar was held here to-day. Karnatak's future attitude towards the Congress and the question of Karnatak unification were discussed.

Conversations will continue tomorrow.

A meeting of the Harijan Provincial Board was held here today. Both the meetings were held in Camera.

FRESH BATCH OF CIVILIANS

Result Of Open Competitive Examination

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

A Government communique states:

The following is the list of European and Indian candidates who have been accepted for the Indian Civil Service as the result of the open competitive examination held in London in 1933:—

Mr. S. E. Abbott, Mr. B. K. Nehru, Mr. D. L. MacCallum, Mr. C. A. Ramakrishnan, Mr. J. I. Blackburn, Mr. T. Crossley, Mr. K. Saturao, Mr. S. Drucquer(?), Mr. D. Y. Fell, Mr. Karuna Ketan Sen, Mr. K. Sunderesan, Mr. M. S. A. Beg, Mr. G. G. V. Kinght, Mr. W. H. S. Smith, Mr. C. O. Coorey, Mr. V. I. Nanjappa, Mr. B. Sivraman, Mr. L. C. Jain, Mr. Sukumar Banerji, L. C. Glass, Mr. A. S. Munro, Mr. W. H. Pridmore, Mr. A. S. Lall, Mr. M. G. Monani, Mr. P. M. Hubbard, Mr. S. M. Srivastav, Mr. P. H. Wickramsingh, Mr. D. C. Das, Mr. E. R. Kitchen, Mr. J. F. G. Sykes, Mr. J. F. Saunders, Mr. D. R. C. Halford, Mr. A. L. Dais and Mr. E. F. Mcinerny (?).—A. P.

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADY

Coals Fair And Miscellaneous Disclose No Special Interest

CALCUTTA, October 24.

Jutes ruled steady in sympathy with better hessian and good outside support. Coals were fair and a number of transactions took place at about current levels. Teas kept steady, Miscellaneous disclosed no special interest. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities 3-1/2 per cent paper 82|15; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 98|7 small lots; 4-1/2 per cent loan 1955|60 105|4; 5 per cent loan 1945|55 113|14; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 107|2 small lot; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 106|10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 300|8.

Coals:—Bengal 246|8; Burrakur 14|11; Equitable 21|11; Kalapahari 11|6; New Beerbhoom 11|12; Raneegunge 40|12; Rewa coalfields 11|12; Sendra 10|3.

Jutes:—Auckland 161; Bally 123 small lot; Belvedere 300 small lot; Cheviot 201 small lots; Empire 33|4 small lot; Howrah 48; Hukumchand pref. 95|4; Kamarhatty 450; Kinnison 598, small lot; National 21|3; North Brook pref. 123.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 14|10; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 101|8; British Ceylon Corporation pref. 5|4, Indian Galvanising 8|12; Indian Iron and Steel 4|3.

LATE MRS. SWYNNERTON.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mrs. Annie L. Swynnerton, senior woman associate, Royal Academy, died in Hayling Island, Hampshire, to-day. Many of her pictures hang in the Art Galleries throughout the world.—Reuter's Special.

STEADY TONE IN N. Y. MARKET

Price Movement Slo And Heavy Buying Not Aggressive Enough

("Chronicle Special")
Bombay Oct. 24. 11 p.m.

The New York market maintained a fairly steady tone and prices moved up chiefly due to the strength of sterling but buying was not aggressive enough to stimulate trading with the result that price movements were rather slow and heavy.

Hedge-selling checked advances and fluctuations were rather irregular under the alternate influence of buying and realizing.

The session opened with January at 9.43 i.e. 13 points higher and advanced further on some foreign and domestic enquiry influenced by the strength of the stock-exchange, but at this level, profit-taking wiped off the gains and the market showed tendency to fall. However, renewed buying caused the rates to firm up with January standing stationary around the opening figure.

WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened quiet 56 59 60-3/4 about 3/8 penny lower despite steadier foreign cables. The market eased somewhat on profittaking and general tendency was quiet.

The London stock-exchange was rather inactive with uncertain tendency. Giltedged securities were moderately active but the market lacked support Three-and-half p. c. Indian loan quoted £86-1/4 i.e. 2 shillings lower.

London exchanges opened with Sterling-dollar at 4.61-1/2 with easy tendency but eventually firmed up the rate touching 4.65 and gradually further appreciated.

Franc opened 82.87 but thereafter the rate began to weaker steadily and sagged to 82.46.

SILVER

Local silver opened steady, 56/2 56/3 56-6. There was nothing particularly and the market finally closed quietly steady 56 56/2 56/5.

GOLD

Gold opened steady 32/3 32/3/3 32/3/9. Prices improved on speculative buying due to fears that France might go off gold standard but subsequently profit-taking caused a setback and as Franc recovered, prices began to give way.

At the time of wiring the rates stood at 32/3 32/3/3 32/3/9.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 24.

Previous closing	4.61 5/8
To-day's closing	4.72 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 24.

Previous closing	4.64
To-day's opening	4.61 1/2
To-day's closing	4.68 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 24.

Previous closing	9.35
To-day's opening	9.48
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing	9.59
Difference	+.24

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April ..... Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct 24.

Previous closing	5.31
To-day's opening	5.27
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.30
Difference	—.01

FRANC RATE

Paris, Oct. 24.

Previous closing	82.12
To-day's opening	83.09
To-day's closing	81.93

SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 24.

Silver Ready	18—1
Difference	—2 annas
Silver Forward	18—3
Difference	—1 anna

Tone of Market:—Speculated sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Silver Ready	56	1	0
Kartik	56	2	0
Magsir	56	5	0
Gold Ready	32	1	9
Kartik	32	2	6
Magsir	32	2	9
Sovereign	20	5	0

"No Mismanagement Of Khilafat Funds"

Mr. Noori Contends, He Will Prove That Ali Brothers Had Contributed "Their All"

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday afternoon resumed the hearing of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali is charging Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor, and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publiser of the "Free Press Journal" with defamation.

Mr. Y. Noori for prosecution re-examined Maulana Shaukat Ali as the defence counsel Mr. Kanuga had concluded his cross-examination of the witness.

"IRRELEVANT."

In answer to a question from Mr. Noori, witness said that the title of "Maulana" was bestowed on him in 1921 by the Ferenghi Mahal University, Lucknow. Further questions asked by counsel in this connection were ruled out as irrelevant by the Magistrate.

Mr. Noori then directed his re-examination of the witness to show that Maulana Shaukat Ali and his brother late Maulana Mahomed Ali were the prime movers in organising the Khilafat Funds. The Magistrate observed, that he was of the opinion, there was nothing to gain by adopting this line of re-examination as no one doubted the fact that the Ali Brothers had been generally regarded as the principal and important figures in the Khilafat movement. Mr. Noori stated that in cross-examination it had been suggested that Maulana Shaukat Ali had misapplied or mismanaged the Khilafat funds. He was, therefore going to prove that the Ali Brothers had contributed their all' to the Khilafat funds.

MR. KANUGA'S OBJECTION

Mr. Kanuga objected on the ground that when he had asked certain questions relating to the Khilafat Funds, the prosecution had fought shy of it and now in re-examination they were attempting to trumpet their munificence.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

The Magistrate, at this stage, observed that after having read through the record of the case, he felt there was hardly anything of note on which the witness could be re-examined, except on certain points arising from the exhibits put in.

These exhibits, counsel pointed out had not yet been translated and it would take about four or five days to verify the translations already made by the defence.

At this stage the Magistrate accepted the request for an adjournment and fixed Monday October 30 for further hearing of the case.

Mr. Y. Noori Bar-at-Law appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

ARRESTED BEFORE BOARDING STEAMER

Teacher In His Eviden In Anand Mandal Robbery Case Says, He Identified Accused On Ferry Wharf

Further evidence was recorded by Mr. Jungalwala, the fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday, in what is known as the Anand Mandal Robbery case.

Once again a student of the Municipal Marathi High School Dadar, figured as a prosecution witness against the accused (1) V. S. Hardiker, (2) V. J. Powar, (3) V. M. Bhatker, and (4) J. B. Bapat, all of whom stand charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the headmaster of the above school on April 7 last, and snatching from him a box containing Rs. 1,900 which he and his assistant were bringing from the Municipal Secretary for paying the salaries of the school staff. They are also charged with aiding and abetting in the same offence.

LOITERING NEAR STAIRCASE.

It was deposed by the witness M. M. Rane, a 12-year old student, that at about 2 p.m. on the day in question he had been asked to order tea by his master Gorsay. As he was proceeding to a hotel opposite the school, he noticed accused Hardiker and another loitering near the school staircase. Hardiker was recognised by him as he had previously seen him giving a glass-chewing demonstration in public. Subsequently he returned to his school, and entered same by the back door.

Describing the robbery, witness stated that within a few minutes after his master had tea he heard shouts of "thief, thief". Running to the gallery on the first floor he observed a crowd collected in the compound below. He came to know of the robbery only later from his master.

Cross-examination of the witness has been reserved.

FOR TAILORING WORK.

The next witness was a teacher of the above school named S. P. Bhopatkar. He said that accused Hardiker had come to him somewhere in March last, asking to be taught tailoring work. He had been introduced to him by the complainant V. V. Dhamankar. Since this meeting witness never saw Hardiker until March 26, when he had come to his room. At that time witness was hanging his coat on the wall when the change he had made of a ten-rupee note jingled in his pocket. Upon this Hardiker asked him if he had received his pay that day. Witness replied that he was expecting it on the night of the 7th.

Half an hour later the school opened. All of a sudden he heard shouts of boys outside saying that a robbery had been committed. The next instant he saw the complainant bleeding from a wound in the cheek. On this account the school was closed early that day at 4 p.m.

ARRESTED AT WHARF.

The next day witness was asked by his headmaster to go to the Police Station and see if he could identify Hardiker, as this was wanted in connection with the theft. He accordingly accompanied the police to the Ferry Wharf and got Hardiker arrested just as he was going to board a Goa steamer.

Further hearing at this stage, was postponed to Wednesday.

MAHATMA AS ARBITRATOR

WARDHA, Oct. 24.

Mr. Govardhanbhai Patel on behalf of the Mill-Owners Association and Messrs Gulzarilal Nanda and Mr. Khandubhai Desai on behalf of the Ahmedabad Labour Union saw Gandhiji on Monday regarding the items of information demanded by the Labour Union.

They were asked by Gandhiji to try to settle the points of dispute by mutual consent if possible, and report the result to Gandhiji the next day, when the matter would be further discussed.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, and Swami Anand arrived here yesterday to see Gandhiji.

Dr. Pattabhi left to-day for Bezwada. Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi arrived to-day.—A. P.

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FREE FIGHT BETWEEN VILLAGERS NEAR GHATKOPAR

Hindu Killed By Rivals In Long Standing Dispute

A long standing dispute between two parties of Hindus in a village near Ghatkopar ended in a free fight on Thursday last, resulting in the death of one of the men and injuries to others.

At the inquest held on the body of Budhya Shrawanya, on Tuesday by the coroner of Bombay, it was stated that the deceased and three other friends went out of the village called Mani to drink toddy. While returning they met one Hari, and three others, all members of the rival party armed with bamboo sticks. One of the members of the deceased's party addressing a member of the other party asked him to get out of the village and go back to Pen, from where he came.

At this, it appears, Hari got angry and resented the commanding tone in which his friend was asked to go out of the village. From words they came to blows and it was stated that the deceased and his three friends were belaboured by Hari and his companions with bamboos.

It appears that the wife of the deceased who tried to interview was also assaulted. After the assault, it appears Hari and his friends ran away.

The Ghatkopar police got information of the assault the next day and they removed Budhya who had received serious injuries to the Kurla Hospital, from where he was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Monday evening.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull. The jury held that the deceased was assaulted with sticks by Hari and his three campanions who are liable to be prosecuted.

The Ghatkopar police are carrying on investigations.

GHATKOPAR, Oct. 24.

Tributes were paid to the late Mr. V. J. Patel for the services rendered to the country by him as "Speaker" of the Legislative Assembly and as nationalist leader by several speakers at a public meeting held this morning at the Upashraya Hall, Ghatkopar, when Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi, a municipal councillor presided.

Rugby.—During the nine of the International Motor Show the total attendance was 234,055 being 50,000 more than last year and the biggest attendance since 1928. The show of motor vehicles opens on November 2nd.—B.O.W.

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FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BANK

(Continued from Page 6)

fore, is obviously superfluous. Accordingly, the commission appointed by the Irish Government to examine the problem was unanimously of opinion that the special circumstances of the country did not justify the immediate establishment of a Central Bank.

IN INDIA.

India's case is different from both Canada and Ireland. She is too far removed, unlike the two Dominions, from a world financial centre like London or New York. Her banking system is not only not well organised but is still in an undeveloped state. Her requirements, therefore, justify the establishment of a Central Bank.

The importance of a Central Bank is best expressed with reference to its functions. The more important among its activities arise from its position and capacity as the head of the country's banking system and the money market.

Its sole concern is, or should be, to direct the financial machinery under its jurisdiction to the best national advantage: it is not an institution run for the benefit of its proprietors. This pre-supposes its ability to co-ordinate, supervise and control the operations of the constituents of the money market.

CONTROLLING MARKET

It may be recalled that in the money market are pooled the surplus liquid resources of the country and from it are drawn the surplus requirements of the Government and the business community.

It is the function of the Central Bank to improve upon the efficiency of the money market, to help the flow of funds into it and to facilitate the withdrawal of funds from it, to make it more sensitive, and to keep its temper as far as possible steady.

The efficiency and sensitiveness of the market is bet improved by developing a bill market, investment of funds in which provides the necessary security, liquidity and certainty. Its temper is kept steady by the Bank-rate policy assisted, when necessary, by open market operations. That is to say, the Central Bank makes its bank-rate policy effective over a recalcitrant money market by the sale of securities (thus withdrawing funds from the market) and relieves monetary strain on the market by the purchase of securities (thus releasing funds into the market).

OTHER FUNCTIONS.

The control over the money market is facilitated by the control the Central Bank has over currency and credit. It enjoys monopoly of issue and, therefore, is in a position to regulate currency supply to subserve its policy.

Its control over a part of the reserves of the member-banks (to use an American expression) acquired either by virtue of law or by long established tradition as in England, enables it to control the volume of credit built upon these reserves by the banks. It supplies them with emergency currency and in it are centralised the currency and banking reserves of the country.

The problem of price-stability is relatively more difficult. Under an international standard like the gold staondard, this necessitates co-operative action on the part of the world's leading Central Banks.

Consistently with exchange stability none of them can move differently from the average behaviour of the rest without being either flooded with gold or drained away of the last grain of the reserves. The problem of price-stability, therefore, although a Central Banking function is perhaps the most difficult of achievement under the present condition of the world.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Finally the Central Bank provides a convenient machinery for the contact of one banking system with another. The exigencies of the post-war financial situation, have demonstrated many times the importance of collaborative action on the part of Central Banks. The rehabilitation of some of the European currencies to the advantage of world trade, after the War was financed by a Cabinet of Central Banks led by the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England.

Thus, the Central Bank is the Director-General of the financial system of a country. It controls the volume of credit and currency. It is responsible for the stability of Currency, Exchanges and Prices. The Central Bank are bankers to the Government, public institutions and joint stock banks. And it provides a convenient machinery for international financial co-operation.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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NEW WAY TO ERADICATE "BENGAL TERRORISM"

Insanity Expert Suggests Psychological Survey Of All Political Prisoners

In an interview at Ranchi, Lt.-Col. O.A.R. Berkeley-Hill, I.M.S., Superintendent of the European Mental Hospital, Ranchi, discussed the psychological implications of the Bengali 'political prisoner' and suggested a scheme for dealing with the 'terrorist' in Bengal.

Col. Berkeley-Hill suggested the formation of a committee by the Government of Bengal of not more than five persons, which should include, at least, two thoroughly competent psychologists, who should be empowered to carry out that what was termed technically a three-dimensional survey of every political prisoner in the province of Bengal. The committee would investigate thoroughly the following points in each case:—

(1) Family history; (2) Personal history (including childhood); (3) School and other records; (4) Intelligence; (5) Emotional make-up and (6) any other data the committee might requisite.

Elucidating the scope of the inquiry, Col. Berkeley-Hill stated that after collecting these data, they would be correlated in search of a factor or factors which was or were common to the persons examined. He thought that more than one factor would be found common to all the case, and, on this account, it would turn out to be possible to predict the type of individual who was likely to become a violent agitator, and by doing so, take steps to prevent this development; and (b) apply treatment of a kind more conducive to the rehabilitation of the individual concerned than the present system of segregation, with or without incarceration, in a jail or other institution.

A SCIENTIFIC ASPECT.

Col. Berkeley-Hill emphasised that any problem of behaviour was a problem for psychological approach only. He added that there was a scientific aspect to the whole question and one on which it would be possible, provided sufficient data were collected, to reach conclusions which might be not only of first rate importance in respect of dealing with individuals of the type under discussion, but, what was still more important, of exercising prophylactic measures against the continual emergence of this type of individual.

As a hypothetical illustration, he pointed out that it might turn out from a review of the available data that the so-called "political prisoner" fell into certain categories, social, educational and topographical. He added that, if it were found that all political prisoners had a certain number of similar attributes in respect to their birth places, education, family status and so on, it would be possible to predict the emergence of male Bengalis of a certain class into political agitators of a dangerous type and so through the adoption of a dangerous type and so through the adoption of appropriate measures prevent this emergence.

Of course, to achieve any solid success in a matter of this description it would be necessary, said Col. Berkeley-Hill, to elicit other departments too of the co-operation of the Educational Department and probably other departments too of the Government.

Why Gandhiji Hesitates To Go To Midnapur

Peace-Maker Like Me Can Have No Chance Whatever If I Have To Address Only One Party, He Says.

Mr. H.K. Hales, M.P., has released for publication, through the "United Press," the following letter received by him from Mahatma Gandhi in reply to his letter of October 6 last, requesting the latter to pay an early visit to Midnapore with a view to deal with the terrorist menace:—

'Satyagraha Ashram,"
Wardha Oct. 12, 1933.

"Dear friend,

"You will pardon me for being a little late in acknowledging your letter of the 6th instant. The fact is that my capacity for dealing with the increasing correspondence is limited.

"With reference to the suggestion made by you, evidently you do not recognise my limitations. In the first instance, I am not at all sure whether the Government would favour the idea of my visiting Midnapore, and if it did, whether it would give me a free hand to work in the manner I might think best. Above all, you know the view that I have expressed—even a confirmed peace-maker like me, can have no chance whatsosver, if I have to address only one party..... I should have short shrift from the terrorists, if I could have no influence with the other party.

"Even so, do not for one moment believe that because I do not go to Midnapore, I exert no influence over the terrorists. It may be of a negative kind, I know what handicap I am working under. But I have boundless confidence in my creed of non-violence, and in the end, not so distant, as many people imagine, non-violence will visibly succeed.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M.K. Gandhi."

MR. HALE'S LETTER.

Mr. H.K. Hales, M.P., has sent another letter to Mahatma Gandhi, which runs as follows:—

Calcutta, October 18, 1933.

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 12th instant. As the subject is of vital importance I must trespass on your patience in replying at some length. You suggest that I do not recognise your limitations. I must confess I do not, as far as your visit to Midnapore is concerned, for as I mention in my letter, there is no one in the country whose presence in that disturbed area would have a more beneficial or calming effect. I feel that it is only your characteristic modesty which stands in the way of your immediate decision to use your influence in that locality.

"Even if the Government raised any objections to your visit, the mere intimation of your willingness to co-operate in restoring peace would be the most convincing argument, not only to India, but to the world at large as to your obvious sincerity in furthering the cause of non-violence.

WHITE PAPER.

"As you are aware, I have always held the opinion that no permanent satisfactory solution of India's problems can be made outside the borders of this country. The proposals of the White Paper are accepted by no section of the community, and there is even more objection to it in India than from its opponents in Great Britain.

"Instead of conferring a lasting benefit, it will, as is already the case, set class against class, as is witnessed by the voluminous and acrimonious correspondence which for some time past has filled the columns of the daily papers. The conditions go from bad to worse, and surely the time has come when a solution in India itself is absolutely necessary.

"A suggestion has been made by Pandit Malaviya that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be held and a definite policy outlined. Would this not be an error of judgment, as being likely to prevent the leaders of other communities from co-operating? Rather, I think a meeting should be called consisting of the leaders of all communities before any one section had promulgated any policy. Let them meet as Indian citizens, first and foremost, at some convenient centre, and a common basis found on which to build a constitution which should most nearly satisfy each constituent part.

"This being accomplished,—and I do not minimize the difficulty of accomplishment, but it can be done if there is the will to do it,—the result of the deliberations can be put before the British Cabinet, who would then send either the Prime Minister or several members of the Government of India, whereby a systematic threshing out of every point would at last bring about the much discussed and long-sought-for, Indian self-government.

NO IRREDUCIBLE DEMAND.

"One word more. It must not be lost sight of that no irreducible minimum of demand from any one section is likely or indeed, possible of accomplishment. For instance, a policy of the severance of India from the British Empire by the extreme section of the National Congress would be absolutely fatal and here Mr. Gandhi, in where your influence is necessary to ensure that a policy of moderation and co-operation is pursued.

"The Indian is perhaps the best bargainer on earth, as witness the negotiations which precede the purchase of an article from an Indian bazar. The discussions will be prolonged and possibly tedious, there will be times when the conference will be on the verge of disruption, but only by a steadily wearing away process, the gradual removing of points of variance, can bring the leader of the various communities within measurable distance of agreement.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

"This method, I feel convinced, will be the ultimate alternative to the White Paper, and solve, once and for all, the greatest problem which statesmen have been called upon to deal with. The sponsors of the White Paper have attempted to view the Indian situation through a 6,000-mile telescope instead of by a microscopic examination on the spot, and this is where the White Paper fails in its object.

"The country is looking for a lead—it is a ship without a rudder. Cannot you at this juncture with a magnificent gesture of self denial and undoubted sacrifice bring about a fusion of the warring elements, and, for the first time in the history of India present a united front, and in conjunction with the British people, enable India to take an honoured place among her sister nations of the Empire?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H.K. Hales."

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Freeing Dollar From European Influence

PROBABLE EFFECT OF ROOSEVELT'S NEW MOVE

Will World Price Of Gold Be Increased ?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

President Roosevelt, to-day, conferred with financial experts including Mr. Jesse Jones, Dean Acheson and Mr. Morgenthau (Junior) with the object of devising plans to put his new monetary policy into immediate operation.

President Roosevelt expects that the first Governmental purchase of new gold will be made almost immediately, and the probable prices offered would be above the London-Paris market prices.

Officials believe the effect of this would be calculated to free the dollar from European influence and would result, firstly, in cheapening the dollar, compared with sterling and francs, secondly to increase the world-price of gold, because 25 or 30 thousand ounces hitherto shipped out weekly, would remain in the United States.—Reuter.

"EVASION" THAT IS "PITIFUL"

Sir A. Watson On Opposition To W. P.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Speaking a debate at Alton, Hants, on the motion of "welcoming the Constitution in India on the lines of the White Paper" which was lost by 15 votes to 13. Sir Alfred Watson declared opposition to the White Paper was a pitiful evasion which was prepared to accept the Simon Report without transfer of law and order. No proposition could be more absurd.

Sir Luis Stuart, opposing, appealed suspension of judgment. He declared if Self-Government would be given it would be given to a people without intelligence to use it.—Reuter's Special.

RECALLED TO JAPAN

Japanese Ambassador In U. S. Leaving Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador in the United States, has received orders from the Foreign Office to return to Japan at the earliest convenience to report on the Japanese-American relations. Mr. Debuchi is leaving by the middle of November and probably will not return to Washington.

Allahabad.—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hatheesing, the newly wedded pair, left for Ahmedabad on Monday and were seen off at the station by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other relatives and friends.—A.P.

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BOMBAY WELCOMES MR. NARIMAN

Mr. K. F. Nariman was given a hearty reception on the platform of the Victoria Terminus on his arrival on Tuesday morning.

SECURING AGREEMENT

Premier On Attitude Of British Government On Disarmament

DUTY OF GERMANY

Will She Show She Is Anxious To Return To Co-Operation With Nations?

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The British Government is not going to give up attempts to secure an agreed scheme for disarmament, declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Crawley, Sussex.

Britain could look Germany in the face without blush or apology. Nations of the world must develop a spirit of neighbourliness. There could be no settlement in Europe until every nation could sit around the same table on terms of equality. Germany must make it possible for other nations to lie alongside her without fear roused in their hearts and distrust reflected in their arms.

Britain would adopt measures we consider best fitted to get the results and "certainly one of those methods is not to run away ourselves." The Premier denied that Germany's action in leaving the rest of the world to face its difficulties alone was the way to bring peace and give confidence to Europe.

Concluding, Mr. MacDonald hoped Germany would seize the first opportunity to show she was pursuing peace and anxious to return to co-operation with other nations that would not ask her to forfeit either honour or self-respect.—Reuter.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER

Anglo-Dutch Representatives To Meet On Thursday

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The meeting of Anglo-Dutch rubber representatives to discuss restriction is confidently expected in the rubber market to be held on Thursday.

The growers representatives are most reticent, but it is rumoured that representatives of the French growers will also attend.—Reuter.

EXTENSION TO RESEARCH STATION

Boon To Foreign Students Of Engineering

RUGBY, Oct. 23.

The Premier, to-day formally opened the new extension of the Post-Office Research Station at Dollis Hill. The station was established before War and apparatus is now being transferred to the large and new premises better suited to laboratory work.

Among many other inventions and discoveries, which have been applied to the improvement of communications, Dollis Hill experts are largely responsible for the recent rapid and remarkable developments in long-distance telephony. The work already done has given the laboratory world-wide recognition, and among those benefiting from its research work are the engineering students sent to London by Telephone and Telegraph Administrations of many foreign Governments.—B.O.W.

K. F. NARIMAN IN BOMBAY

Warm Welcome For Parsi Congressman At Victoria Terminus

Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman, ex-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was released from the Bijapur Central Prison on Monday morning after the expiry of his term, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday by the Madras Express.

A large crowd consisting of Veer Nariman's friends and admirers were present at the Victoria Terminus to welcome him. Besides several ex-B. P. C. C. members, there were a large number of Congress workers amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. Vasi, Sardar Jamiat Singh and others.

As soon as Mr. Nariman got out of his compartment, he was garlanded amidst shouts of "Nariman-ki-jai.55 He later motored to his residence at Worli.

Mr. Nariman was arrested in the first week of January 1932, in the general 'Round Up' in Bombay. After a few days he was taken to Bijapur along with others, where he was released and a Government Order was served on him asking him not to leave Bijapur, which he defied and was arrested and sentenced.

On Monday morning, he was received at the Jail gates by Mr. Srinivasarao Kaojalgi, ex-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Mr Hanumantharao Mohare, Editor of a loca journal and a Congress workers and others.

Mr Nariman will be seeing Mahatma Gandhi, soon before deciding on his future plans.

BHAI PARMANAND'S REPLY TO CRITICS

PATNA, Oct. 23.

Bhai Parmanand who was here on a short visit left for Calcutta yesterday evening. He addressed a public meeting on Saturday evening in the course of which he attempted to reply to the press criticisms of his presidential address at the Ajmer session of the Hindu Maha Sabha and remove misconceptions regarding the Hindu Maha Sabha.

He made it clear that the Hindu Maha Sabha was never started with the idea of working for political emancipation of the country. It came into being as a result of Hindu-Muslim riots and attitude of Muslims towards Hindus, which he said was the outcome of a particular kind of mentality of religious fanaticism developed and encouraged on account of Congress taking up the Khilafat agitation.

The Hindu Maha Sabha aimed at and stood for protection of Hindu rights and interests and for rousing Hindu consciousness among them. He condemned Congress policy and programme and blamed Mr. Gandhi for pursuing a will-o-the-wisp of Hindu Muslim unity at the Round Table Conference.

He condemned the Communal Award and exhorted Hindus to strive for its withdrawal. He appealed to Hindus to organise and make themselves strong as this alone would bring about Hindu Muslim Unity.—A.P.

New Delhi.—In the Red Leaflet case, Manoharlal and Sultan Ahmed were sentenced on Monday to three and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively by Mr. R. B. Beckett, Sessions Judge under sections 117 and 202 I.P.C. for incitement to murder. —A.P.

NAZI DEEDS IN VIENNA

Bold Propaganda After Germany's Withdrawal From League

RETALIATION

Austrian Govt. Compel Nazi Leaders To Remove Painted Swastika

VIENNA, Oct. 23.

Germany's withdrawal from the League has spurred the Nazis to boldest deeds of propaganda, despite increasingly severe punishment. Swastika flags are surreptitiously unfurled over public buildings, and Swastikas, burnt in mountainside are visible miles.

A fleet of small balloons floated into Salzburg and burst, scattering anti-Government leaflets.

Government henchmen are retaliating. For example, at Frohnletten, Styria, Nazis were forced to dangle perilously at the end of the rope to obliterate Swastika which their comrades had cut on rocks. A group of well-known Nazi lawyers were compelled to remove a painted Swastika facing the Railway Station.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN CHAMBER

Serious Crisis Threatened Due To Danger For Franc And Grave International Situation

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The French Premier M. Daladier is resigning.

The Government was defeated in the Chamber by 329 votes to 241.—Reuter.

SERIOUS CRISIS EXPECTED

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The fall of the Government opens up a serious crisis owing to the danger for the franc, and the grave international situation following Germany's withdrawal from the League.

M. Daladier's nine month government was the third combination of Radicals and Socialists in this legislature, others being M. Herriot and M. Paul Boncour.

M. Daladier's overthrow sounds the death-knell of the Left Cartel Ministry.

The next Government must stretch further to the Right and turn its back on the Socialists but retain the Radicals as a nucleus, the Radicals being the largest party in Parliament.

A tax on salaries and pensions or the overthrow of the Government was the bold challenge delivered by M. Daladier but the next Government will come up against the same obstacles.

Despite the ate hour ministers drove to the Elysee to resign.

The possible successors are M. Albert Sarraut and M. Chautemps both Radicals and M. Caillaux, President of the Finance Commission in the Senate. The Foreign policy is practically certain to be the same.—Reuter's Special.

AVERTING DEMONSTRATIONS

Unauthorised Men Not Allowed Within Mile Of Chamber Building

PARIS, Oct. 23.

While the fateful budget is proceeding a strange scene was witnessed outside the chamber where the approaches usually humming with traffic were deserted with the exception of groups Municipal Guards mounted police held in readiness to cope with would-be demonstrators.

All traffic was diverted from the precincts of the Chamber, and no unauthorised person was allowed within a mile of the building.

Forty charabanc loads of taxpayers who wished to demonstrate outside the Chamber were sent home.—Reuter.

CHAMBER'S SHORT ADJOURNMENT

PARIS, Oct. 23.

Despite M. Daladier's appeal for rapid decision the debate continued and the Chamber adjourned until 9-30 p.m.—Reuter.

"FRANCE IS AT CROSS-ROADS"

Intense Excitement Prevails At Chamber Meeting

The Chamber strongly guarded by troops and police against possible hostile demonstration for the budget debate which opened amid intense excitement. Lamoureaux, Minister Budget, warned deputies that France was at the crossroads and appealed the house to vote Government's bill, balance budget and save the franc.

Future France, he said, depended upon balanced budget. The President announced after two or three speeches that he proposed to adjourn debate until tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

COMPENSATORY TAX ON JUTE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The Farm Administration has virtually completed study of the plan for a compensatory tax on jute to equalise 4.2 cent per pound cotton processing tax.

Although no announcement has yet been made, experts have indicated a 4.5 cent per pound jute tax.—Reuter's Special.

Allahabad.—Thomas, a gunner, belonging to Field Battery stationed at Allahabad was drowned while swimming with three companions in the Macpherson lake on Sunday.—A.P.

In Case of Utter Despair or Surgical Advice

Consult Dr. TANDON immediately on following address from 10 30 to 7 p.m. However virulent chronic or exhausting may be the nature of the disease it yields at once to his marvellous skill without operation by the aid of which he has, during his rearing practice of 26 years actually rescued thousands of patients from the very jaws of death. He is a most successful veteran Homoeopath whose miraculous cures have revived hopes to countless sufferers and caused a very pleasant surprise in medical profession and enlightened gentry of Bombay. Dr. Tandon counts among his patients Rajas, Maharajas, Doctors, Judges, and Magistrates, etc. DAVAR HOUSE, 1st Floor, Opp. Taraporevala Bookseller, Hornby Road Bombay. Phone: 20379.

Foreign Animal Fats in Mysore Sandal Soap !!!

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of 30th July, 1933, say that the Chemical Analyser in the service of the Mysore State Soap Factory told a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee that Foreign Animal Fats enter in the manufacture of Mysore Soaps. The Chemical Analyser is said also to have declared that "No Soap Factory can do without tallow." The Analyser is said also to have asserted that Godrej is also using tallow in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps.

Godrej is quite at a loss to understand why the Analyser should have singled him out from dozens of Indian soap-makers, who claim to use nothing but vegetable oils in the manufacture of their Soaps. Whatever may be his object GODREJ is prepared to prove that to the lakhs on lakhs of rupees worth of oils that he has hitherto used in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps not a single ounce of animal fat of any kind has ever been added. GODREJ FURTHER SAYS that he is prepared to make a present of his Factory to any Scientist, who would prove that his assertion is not true.

If Foreign Animal Fats enter into the composition of Mysore sandal soaps the Analyser should have drawn Mahatmaji's attention to that fact before allowing him to use that Soap on his historic march to Dandi. Mysore Sandal Soaps are used by many orthodox Hindus under the impression that as H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore is a very staunch Hindu, no animal matter would be allowed to enter the manufacture of soaps made in the factory belonging to his State.

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Bajara Rs. 16/ 17/ a
Tuar Rs. 19/ 20/
Maka Rs. 5/
Moog (Green) Rs. 18/ 20/
Moog (Black) Rs. 10/ 12/
Dhana Rs 25/ 30/
Chiles Rs. 60/ 75/
Ginjar Rs. 16/ 20/
Cotton seed Rs. 8/
Cotton Mawi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 50/ 55/
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 45/ 50/
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9/
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 94 sers. Rs. 7/12/
Wheat Flour Chipad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12/

Shares:—

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills 30/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 60/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 125/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 90/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 112/
Nandalal Bandari Mills Ltd. 85/
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. 9/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 15/
Navayouga Mills Ltd. 1/
Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 5/
Binod Mills Ltd. 100/
Hukumchand Juite Ltd. 10/
Bank of Indore Ltd. 18/
Bullion.
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 33/12/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 23.

Chartered Bank of I A and China £15.
Hongkong and Shaighai Bank (London Reg) £130.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1/4.
National Bank of India £44½
Funding loan 4 p.c. £110-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961 £109-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £61½
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 £74¼
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later £86-3/8.
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. 1950/55 £108½.
Consols 2½ p.c. £73 3/4.
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952 £101 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £109 304.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Second Forecast

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast issued to-day states that area under cotton cultivation is 19,641,000 acres which shows an increase of 7 per cent. while the previous report was 5 per cent. higher.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, October 24.

	Bales.
Khandesh	25
Central India	138
Barsi-Nugger	78
Berar	30
Central Provinces	116
N.-W. Provinces	100
Sind-Punjab	28
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	66
Persians	19
Total Cotton	650
	Cwts.
Wheat	17,869
Linseed	1,821
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	707
Gingellyseed	322
Poppyseed	29
Groundnuts	9,524
Castorseed	1,634
Rice	8,972
Myrabollams	3,334
Cottonseed	20,644
Gram	5,429
Joowar	1,358
Maize	55
Bajree	889
	Tons.
Coal	2,327

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in Mills in India. Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923. by mills in British India and on voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400lbs.)
CONSUMPTION.

British India.—	
During Sept., 1933	149,423
During Sept. 1932	173,508
Since 1st Sept. 1933	149,423
During corresponding period last year	173,508
Indian States.—	
During Sept. 1933	29,843
During Sept. 1932	31,442
Since 1st Sept. 1933	29,843
During corresponding period last year	31,442
Total—India:—179,266; 179,266 and 204,950 r	204,950;

Strengthen those weakened Nerves

SO TYPICAL ARE MOST OF the symptoms of "nervousness" that you can quite easily recognise nerve-weakness in yourself, your husband or your children. Irritability, fretfulness, loss of appetite, nervous headaches, sleeplessness—all these are signs of failing nerve strength. Isn't it only logical to give your weakened nerves an extra infusion of strength if you want to regain new health and vitality?

Feed your weakened nerves — with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen was made to strengthen the nerves and must do you good because it provides your body with nature's own building material of nervous energy, namely phosphorus. Sanatogen will give you strength to escape from that run-down condition and will bring you back to splendid health and vitality.

"In a half-hearted fashion I bought a tin of Sanatogen, but before getting to the end of it my spirits revived considerably and now I feel my happy self again. It made a tremendous difference to my whole life." **Mrs. O. H.—S.**

Try this wonderful influence of Sanatogen on your health and happiness by starting a course of this famous tonic-food to-day.

Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.
Now also obtainable in half size bottles at about half price.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
October 24.

Quiloa. Gill, Calcutta.
Masula, Dewherst, London.

DEPARTURES.
October 25.

Baroda. Sampson, Busrah
Hallanger, Abrehmson, Batoum
Conte Verde. Camelli, Shanghai

LOADING
October 24.

Cteamer City of Cambridge for New York
Steamer Kenya for Durban.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Conte Verde is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and 279 passengers and hence she will sail the same day for Shanghai, etc., with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Quiloa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Quiloa arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a general cargo

S.S. Masula:—The M M Co's steamer Masula arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hallangar:—The Socony Vacuum Corporation steamer Hallangar will sail to-day for New York with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay. Oct. 24.

S.S. Rajputana for London:—26 bales animal skins J M Rahimtoola and Co; 15 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 3 cases brassware Thos Cook and Son; 2 bales woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 10 bags henna powder M. M. and Co.

For Marseilles:—123 bags mustard seed L R Joshi; 1276 bags groundnuts L Dreyffus and Co; 333 bags castor seed B Hansraj; 18 bales animal skins I F Levy.

For Piracus:—15 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—58 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 83 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 35 bales wool raw Lee and Muirhead; 10 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 93 bales wool raw M Nissim; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 500 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 640 bags myrabollam J Nurbheram and Co; 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—640 bags myrabollam L R Joshi: 20 drums groundnut oil and 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles:—1400 bags castor seed L Dreyfus and Co; 26 bales wool raw and 21 bales goat hair S Nanji.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Dunkirk:—14 bales goat hair B Ardeshir and Co; 40 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For St. John, N.B.:—200 bags powdered talc Shaw Wallace and Co.

S.S. Oldham for New York:—200 bags steatite powder A Virji and Co.

S.S. City of Cambridge for Philadelphia:—127 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

S.S. Bengal Maru for Shanghai —300 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Dairen:—200 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 24.

S.S. Britannia, Agents G. Tdg. Co., Ltd; from Liverpool:—99 cases E'ware; 77 cases hammer heads; 310 cases machinery; 190 cases cottons; 97 cases cotton yarn; 80 cases silk yarn; 79 cases distemper; 40 cases condensed milk; 4890 cases soap; 160 cases looms; 97 cases valves; 25 cases whiting; 102 bales leather remnants; 70 kegs white lead; 70 drums lubricating grease; 616 drums lubricating oil; 38 bundles plates; 546 bundles galvanised sheets; 1102 bundles steel rivets; 81 bundles steel tubes; 4025 bundles steel hooks; 102 bundles steel rounds; 883 bales newspaper; 1000 bags and 384 drums chemicals.

From Glasgow:—64 bundles steel bars; 104 bundles steel angles; 1090 bundles steel work; 56 bundles steel rivets; 56 bundles steel sheets; 382 bundles tubes; 50 bundles pipes; 50 bales newspaper; 100 cases fire bricks; 50 bags fire clay; 50 cases fuses; 50 loose cisterns; 93 cases tyres; 50 cases disinfectant fluid; 344 cases ale; 80 cases beer; 564 cases whisky; 100 cases wine; 150 cases cottons; 126 cases cotton thread.

S.S. City of Canterbury, Agents K Nixon and Co.; from Liverpool:—54 casks kromoline; 72 cases E'ware; 67 cases window glass; 150 cases quaker oats; 1140 cases tiles; 20 cases ale; 160 cases tyres; 10 cases silk yarn; 24 cases newspapers; 230 cases cotton piece-goods; 103 cases cotton yarn; 85 cases biscuits; 75 cases condensed milk; 200 pigs solder; 200 tins pitch; 50 cases shovels; 50 cases beer; 350 cases machinery; 76 drums paint; 104 drums dyes; 79 drums colour; 262 drums chemicals; 36 cases cisterns; 120 cases sugar machinery; 50 bundles steel ridging; 1107 bundles steel bars; 1100 bundles steel middles; 137 bundles steel rounds; 538 bundles steel sheets; 833 cases motor car covers.

From Marseilles:—149 cases bolts and nuts; 135 cases mineral water; 200 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—25 bales cotton.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 13th October, 1933:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	6,90,48,000
Other Deposits	77,02,04,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,14,60,000
Rupees	95,89,62,000

ASSETS.

Govt. Securities	45,52,17,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	66,13,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	3,76,04,000
Cash Credits	15,19,84,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,89,02,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,69,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,58,53,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	48,64,000
Balances with other Banks	13,77,000
Total	75,47,83,000
Cash	20,41,79,000
Rupees	95,89,62,000

The above Balance Sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£874,900
Advances and Investments in London	£968,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£105,500

Percentage 24.00.

Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits (Increase)	Rs. 48,28,000
Other Deposits (Decrease)	Rs. 36,83,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments (Increase)	Rs. 59,25,000
Loans (Increase)	Rs. 1,91,95,000
Cash Credits (Increase)	Rs. 60,84,000
Bills Discounted and purchased Increase)	Rs. 1,24,40,000
Cash (Decrease)	Rs. 3,72,72,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India (Decrease)	Rs. 50.00.000

Percentage: 24.00.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th October. 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital paid up	Rs. 1,68.00.000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits. debts due to Banks and Agents. Bills payable etc.	21,83.60.000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,47,62,000
	26,69,22,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	3,54.76.000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,44,45,000
Bills Discounted	30,66,000
Lands & Buildings	1.11,75,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,05,42,000
Cash in hand, at Banks & Investments in War Bonds. Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills. Shares. Debentures. etc.	17,22.18,000
	26,69.22,000

India Equitable

Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA (H. O.:—102. Clive Street. Calcutta). Established in 1908

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT WHICH NEVER EXPERIENCED A DEFICIT IN ANY VALUATION

PAID-BONUS to Policy-holders from the very date of starting ousiness Last Valuation as at 31st December, 1929—A RECORD SUCCESS Profit of Rs. 15 in every Rs. 100 of the Life Assurance Fund Uniform Bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand to all with profit policies in 1929.

AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO STRENGTHEN BONUS FUND

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

Claim usually paid within 10 days from the date of death and on the very date of maturity.
Interest paid on claims kept unpaid for more than three months.
Automatic Protection-Policies non-forfeitable after acquiring surrender value.

Permanent Disability—Pension a speciality.
Revival of lapsed policies—allowed on special concession.
Loans to policy-holders on very favourable terms.
Straight dealings to everybody at any cost.

Branches in—MADRAS. ALLAHABAD, DACCA, PATNA and AGENCIES in other places
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS
Apply for Agency, Balance Sheet and Last Valuation Report.
BRANCH SECRETARY COMMISSARIAT BUILDING Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay

"I see you're using that splendid '501' Soap—what made you try it?"

"I like it because it is so firm and solid and lasts so long. That's because it has only half as much moisture in it as some soaps. I don't like buying water when I pay for soap!"

—the most economical soap in India

501 is far cheaper to buy than imported soaps even of much inferior quality, because it is entirely Swadeshi.

501 is scientifically manufactured from the purest vegetable oils. It contains no animal fat or harmful chemicals.

501 gives a rich, cleansing lather which loosens dirt quickly, without hard rubbing — and it's *rubbing* which wastes soap, tires you needlessly and wears out fabrics.

501 is just as efficient and economical for cleaning floors, furniture, pots and pans, china, glass etc. as for clothes.

A special 501 Toilet Soap

Delicately scented with Jasmine, 501 Toilet Soap is a delightfully mild vegetable soap for face and hands—far cheaper than other toilet soaps of equal quality. Buy it with the money you save by using 501 Soap for your washing!

TOMCO
Sales Dept.
Post Box 528, Bombay

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all - - - - - - - - - - -

Made by PEEK FREAN London

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B Fernando. 81-83. Chatham Street Colombo. Ceylon.

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEDGE SELLING AT EVERY UPTURN

Buyers Cautious On Uncertain Outcome Of New Policy

PEAK OF CROP MOVEMENT REACHED

Cloth Sales Continue Below Production

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened firm and a rise of 26 points was recorded on speculative buying But the improvement was lost later on Southern Hedge selling.

President's Radio address is considered bullish, but the action of the market was disappointing. Buyers were cautious owing to uncertain outcome of the new policy.

Most of the private cables indicate substantial advance in cotton prices during the later half of the season but we believe that the future trend of cotton prices will be determined by the general state of trade conditions and prospects of future cotton crop.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures opened firm on speculative buying and advanced further on bullish political news, but later declined on Southern selling. The market was influenced at the opening by President's radio speech and it was believed that some inflationary measures will be adopted to raise commodity prices. Speculative short sales were covered and all markets, stocks and wheat displayed good undertone. Later on cotton prices declined on persistent Southern hedge selling which resulted in a declining tendency of prices. Buyers were cautious as the outcome of the new policy was uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The market opened at a rise of 23 points and a further rise of 3 points was immediately recorded on short covering. This was the highest level of the day as later on prices assumed sagging tendency owing to absence of buying and persistent Southern hedge selling. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 9.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points at 9.22c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point. There was some Bombay and Continental buying which was met with light hedge selling influenced on sharp recovery of exchange. Despite good New York opening advices, the market was unable to respond owing to plentiful supply of contracts and hedge selling was the principal feature. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined one point to 5.53 per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 3 points and Egyptian Cotton prices lost 5 to 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet on scattered selling. Prices declined 10 to 4 points.

RISE IN WHEAT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

President Roosevelt's broadcast speech was on the whole construed favourably in American circles and his reiterated determination to raise commodity prices revived bullish enthusiasm.

After an early advance cotton reacted somewhat on Southern selling but it is reported that the basis in the South is very firm and the peak of the crop movement will soon be past.

Chicago wheat was very firm prices finishing 4 cents per bushel higher, whilst gains were also recorded in other markets.

President Roosevelt's plan to control the value of the dollar is generally viewed as inflationary but financial observers are advising caution against too much optimism as they do not consider any wild inflationary move likely.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest (10-7 a.m.)	9.51+26
N. Y. January lowest (3 p.m.)	9.35+10
Liverpool January highest (10-15 a.m.)	5.37
Liverpool January lowest (12-15 p.m.)	5.31

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables from Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co., New York:—

Cotton. Crop movement is becoming lighter, peak has apparently been reached, but moderate hedge selling on any upturn. Government pla.. advances causing improved demand. We favour purchases on all reactions as a substantial advance later in the season likely.

Administration decision control gold valuation of dollar, strongly indicates higher future market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

Cloth sales continue slow, again below production; some lines slower than recent weeks. Prices irregularly lower. Some few mills reported willing make concessions to secure business. Mill position stocks and orders distinctly irregular; some mills well sold, others curtailing. Mill activity generally little changed.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

New York market eased on persistent Southern selling.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. America likely to revert to more inflationary policy.

Liverpool. Market featureless awaiting developments Paris Washington. Bearish.

New York. We consider President's radio address very bullish all commodities.

New York. Administration decision to control gold valuation of Dollars strongly indicates higher futures markets.

New York. Presidents monetary policy and reiterated objective higher commodity prices caused covering and renewed outside buying but advance checked by hedges.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Administration's decision control Gold Value Dollar strongly indicates higher Futures markets.

New York. Action market, uncertainty outcome President's policy making buyers cautious; heavy ginnings reported; prefer buying on declines only.

Liverpool. America likely revert more inflationary policy.

Liverpool. Think definite steps will be taken shortly to enhance prices U. S. A.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct 23.

December. 1933	9.28+07
January. 1934	9.35+10
March. 1934	9.50+08
May. 1934	9.65+10
July. 1934	9.80+10
Middling Spot	9.50+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct 23.

October	9.19+14
December	9.27+07
Middling Spot	9.22+07

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct 23.

Neew York. 10-55 a.m.:—

December	9.36
January	9.41

New York. Noon Call:—

December	9.44
January	9.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool. Oct. 23.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
October 1933		5.31—03
November 1933		5.31—04
December 1933		5.32—03
January 1934	5.35	5.31—03
February		5.32—03
March 1934	5.37	5.34—02
April 1934		5.34—03
May 1934		5.36—02
June 1934		5.37—02
July 1934		5.38—02
August 1934		5.39—02
September 1934		5.40—02
October 1934		5.41—02
Middling spot		5.53—01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	57,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Export to the Continent	19,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
October 1933	6.68
November 1933	6.78
January 1934	6.88
March 1934	6.97
May 1934	7.05
June 1934	7.13
F.G.F. Spot	7.04

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

BROACH,—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.42
Fine (good staple)	4.57
Superfine (good staple)	4.72
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.60
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.75
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.90
BENGAL—	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79
SCINDE—	
Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
Superfine	3.89

LONDON METAL

London, Oct. 23.

Copper Braziers £45½.
Yellow Metal £37½.
Spelter hard Indian brands £15 3/4.
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16½.
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. £222½.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollar.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	8
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	
Amer. Power & Light 5 pc P.A.	15
Amer. Forn Power Co.	8
Amer. Forn Power Gold D.	37
Amer. Forn Power 7 pc P.	17
Electric Bond Common	16½
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	36
Electric Bond 6 pc Pfd.	
Consolidated Gas	41
Columbia Gas	12
Columbia Gas 6 pc Pfd. A.	
United Light & Power A.	
United Corpn.	
American Super Power.	
Amr. Water Works 6 pc Pfd. A.	57
North American.	
American Tel. & Tel.	11
Western Union Telg.	44¼
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	39
New York Central	29
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	22½
Canadian Pacific R. R.	
Erie R. R.	14
Pennsylvania R. R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	105
National Dairy	14
Commercial Solvents	30
Hiram Walker	31
National Distillrs	
Distillers Seagram	17½
St. Regis Paper	
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	36-3/4
American Smelting	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	18
Anaconda Copper Mining	12-3/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	29
International Harvestor	35
Chrysler	
General Motor	26
Hupp Automobile	
Nash Motor	
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
Goodyear Tyre	27
Allis Chalmers	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Philips Petroleum	14
Standard Oil of N. J.	40
Socony	10-3/4
American Ice Co.	
American Radiator	12
Kelvinator	11
Colgate Palmolive	13
Lorrilard	18
Alaska Juneau	23
Noranda Mines	31½
Mac Intyre	
Guaranty Trust	224
National City Bank	22½
Sun Life of Canada	345

Market higher on President's statement. Government determined to raise Commodity prices.

BOMBAY COTTON

Irregular Trading

Bombay, Oct. 24.

In sympathy with a rise of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 189/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. Owing to unfavourable development in the French polit cal situation there was some nervous unloading which depressed prices to Rs. 187/8.

There was considerable irregularity in trading to-day owing to some trouble between Gujarati and Marwari Brokers. It is said that Police help was taken.

Later on prices declined to Rs. 186|12 on bearish all-India cotton crop forecast, which shows an increase of 7 per cent.

Liverpool Market opened quiet at a decline of 4 points, but later advices were steady. Our market remained quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M.	188
Oomra D|J.	163|8
Bengal D|J.	140|12

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	Since 1st Septr. This year
Khandesh	25	3,217
Central India	138	2,387
Barsi & Nagar	78	2,818
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	976
Berar	80	2,750
Central Provinces	116	2,459
Total Oomras	437	14,607
Dholera	....	2,268
N.-W. Provinces	100	683
Rajputana	.....	454
Sind-Punjab	28	775
Broach	.....	850
Coompta & Dharwar	...	3,558
Westerns-Northerns	..	2,861
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	66	4,591
Persian	19	333
American	.....	4,319
Egyptian & African	....	20,641
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	2
Total	650	55,942

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to Oct. 19 This year
Europe	1,000	52,422
Japan & China	1,217	17,096
Coast Ports	15	608
Up-country by Rail	....	19,035
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	200
Total	2,232	89,361

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 24th day of October 1933.—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

B.T.)	April|May 1934
10-30	Rs. 188-12
12-30	Rs. 187-12
1-30	Rs. 187-8 Settlement.
4-30	Rs. 187-12
5-30	Rs. 187-12
April|May Highest	188-12
April-May Lowest	187-4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, October 24.

F.P. Bales.	1933|34	1932|33.
Receipts to date 23|10|33	3024000	2619000
Receipts Yesterday 23|10|33	57000	51000
Exports to date 23|10|33	2010000	1817000
Stock at Ports 20|10|33	3860000	4034000
Stock at Interior Towns 20|10|33	1785000	1890000
Stock at Liverpool 20|10|33	835000	726000
Visible Supply 20|10|33	8090000	8125000
Quantity in Sight 20|10|33	4652000	4087000
Quantity out of Sight 20|10|33	3115000	2766000

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool—Jany. 121 March 112; May 101.

Bombay—Liverpool—Broach A/May 190—Liverpool May 5.33; Rs. 42¼ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A/May 190—New York May 9.65; Rs. 42½ at Cross Rate 4.61½.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, October 23.

October	54-7|8d.
December	56-1|2d.
March	59-3|8d.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B C RATE:
T T & D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T T & D D 1/5 15/16
Selling T T 1/5 15/16 to Dec.
Buying T T 1/6
Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 Oct/Dec
NEW YORK:
B C Rate T T 293 1/2 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 291 1/2 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 288 1/2 Nominal.
PARIS:
Banks selling D D 610
Banks buying D D 620
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 59
JAPAN:
Banks selling T T 81
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/2
HONGKONG:
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SHANGHAI:
Banks selling D D 86 1/4
SINGAPORE:
Banks selling D D 157
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 58 3/4
BERLIN:
Banks selling D D 99 3/4
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.61 1/2 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 15/32 24th inst.
London/Paris 82.06 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 23.01 23rd inst
London/Switzerland 16.55 23rd inst.
London/Italy 61.00 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 13.46 23rd inst.
London/Holland 7.96 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.61 1/2 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £6/8/6 21st inst. £6/9/2 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready £18 3/16 21st inst. £18 3/16 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward £18 1/4 21st inst. £18 1/4 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready £37 1/8 21st inst. £37 5/8 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 7/8 p.c. 21st inst. 13/16 p.c. 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 p.c. 21st inst. 1 p.c. 23rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 p.c. 3 Mos 1 p.c. 6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 23.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.48-1/2
Amsterdam	7.96-1/2
Brussels	23.05
Madrid	38.40
Milan	60.93
Berne	16.61
Paris	82.12
Prague	108.25
London on New York	4.64

LINSEED OILS

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt 18/7 1/2 Nov sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt 19 Jan/Apl sellers.

SEEDS

London, Oct. 23.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £9/17/6 Oct/Nov sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton £9/12/6 Oct/Nov sellers.

LINSEED

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10/15 Oct/Nov sellers.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £901786 Oct/Nov sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11/2/6 Oct/Nov sellers.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, October 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java Ready	14	11	0
Sept. Shipment	4	13	0
S.S. "Pasha"	4	12	0
Oct. Shipment	4	10	0
N|D. Shipment	4	8	3
J|M. Shipment	4	8	3

TONE:—Quiet.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, October 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	2	0
Linseed May	6	2	6

TONE:—Steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, October 23.

December	0.86-1|2c.
May	0.89
July	0.87

TONE:—Firm.

READY COTTON MARKET CLOSED

The ready cotton market was entirely closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Vakharia, a leading cotton merchant and the market again remained closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Threatened International Crisis

SHARP DECLINE IN SECURITIES

Bombay, October 24.

The resignation of the French Cabinet is expected to result in an international political economical crisis. As a result of this development there was heavy selling pressure to-day in Securities. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper declined to Rs. 32|8. There was sympathetic adverse effect on the Cash Section of Shares, while forward business remained closed.

There was some nervous unloading in the Cash Section which, in the absence of buying resulted in a small decline. Tata Steel Second Preference Shares were easy at Rs. 99|4, and B.B. Petrols were quoted at Rs. 2|13. New India Shares were fairly steady.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

TEXTILE SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Advance	310-0
Currimbhoy	12-0
Dawn	460-0
E. D. Sassoon	0-2½
Hindustan	1750-0
Indian Mfg.	1565-0
Kastoorchand	3-1
Khatau	55-0
Lakshmi	780-0
Morarjee	165-0
Model Nagpore	55-0
Mysore	90-0
Oosmanshahi Mill	57-8
Sholapur	3075-0
Sassoon Silk	43-12
Swan	60-0
Tata Mills	20-0
Vishnu Mills	1450-0
CEMENT SECTION.	
Gwalior Cement	82-0
Katni Cement Def.	1055-0
Okha Cement	135-0
United Cements	65-8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	110-4
6 1|2 p.c. Bom. Tel. Deb	57-0
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	98-4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	110-8
BANK SECTION.	
Baroda Bank	86-8
Bombay Provincial	49-0
Bank of India	102-8
Central Bank	23-12
Imperial F.P.	1215-0
Imperial P.P	301-4
Union Bank	4-5
ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	145-0
Broach Electric	11-0
Karachi Electric	190-0
Surat Electric	170-0
Suburban Electric	132-8
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Br. Burma Petrol	2-13
Bom. Burma New	120-0
Indian Radio Ordy.	450-0
Do. Def.	535-0
Do. Mercantile	42-0
McKenzies	59-0
New India Assurance	25-12
Jupiter Insurance	11-4
Oriental Assurance	3400-0
Vulcan Insurance	7-0
Port Canning	601-4
Scindia Steam	8-15
Tata Oils	15-12
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	772-8
Amritsar Patti Old	113-0
Central Provinces	80-0
Dhond Baramati	81-4
Guzerat	59-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	86-0
Larkhana	85-0
Mandra Bhon	77-0
Mymensingh Rebate	84-0
Do. Gtd.	84-0
Pachora Jamner	70-0
Sara Sirajgunj	84-0
Sialkot Narowal	94-0
Sind Light	71-8
Tapty Valley	712-8
Upper Sind Light	93-0
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1240-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	265-0
Bombay Tram Pref.	77-0
Central India Pref.	498-0
Katni 1st. Pref.	123-12
Katni 2nd Pref.	140-0
Punjab Cement Pref.	14-2
Tata Hydro Pref.	128-2
Do. I. & S. 1st Pref.	162-8
Do. 2nd Pref.	99-8
Tata Power Pref.	1332-8
Vishnu Pref.	635-0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The local bullion market displayed nervous tone on disappointing French political news. It remains to be seen what effect will have on Gold prices. It is believed that Franc will decline but gold prices will advance. To-day the market opened at Rs. 32/2/6 and after declining to Rs. 32/1/9, prices rose to Rs. 32/4/3 on active covering and fresh buying. The Silver market opened steady at Rs. 56/5 but later on ruled quiet on quiet China closing advices. Operators are awaiting further developments.

Ready Silver	56	2	0
Kartak delivery	56	3	0
Magsar delivery	56	6	0
Ready Gold	32	3	3
Kartak Delivery	32	3	6
Magsar Delivery	32	3	9

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 23.

Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	18-3/16
Forward	18-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-9-2.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Oct. 23.

Spot Silver	37 5/8 + 3/4c
December	37.75+55
January	37.95+55

Tone.—Firm.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, October 24.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 26|4; Highest Rs. 26|9; Lowest Rs. 26|2|6; Closing Rs. 26|4.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 26|10; Highest Rs. 26|12|6; Lowest Rs. 26|6|6; Closing Rs. 26|7.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 23

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Oct. sellers 20/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo Parcels, Oct. sellers 20.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Oct./Now. sellers 23/6.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.3 5/16
To-day's opening	1.3 3/8
To-day's closing	1.3 5/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N 14th Nov. Sett	82-10-0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	82-11-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	98-6-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-7-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113-11-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-12-0

TAXABLES.

5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-4
5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1|2 p.c. 1955 B.D.L.	107-8-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	93-1-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-8-0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101-11-0
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101-10-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105-4-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-6-0
5 p.c. 1940|43 Cash	106|5
5 pc 1935 Cash	113/12
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107-8-0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	106-5-0

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	95-0-0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	94-8-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	106-8-0
5 pc M Deb 1959	106-8
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	118-0-0
6 p.c. K P T 1959	118-0-0
6½ pc B I T 1937	108/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 24:—

C & F Calcutta. Oct./Dec., per cwt., sellers 7/3.

C & F Bombay, Oct./Dec., per cwt., sellers 7.

C & F Karachi, Oct./Dec., per cwt. sellers 7.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot, 8.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 19[illegible]3

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

ORGANISE RIGHT ROYAL PROCESSION

Bombay Must Pay Her Last Respects

Jamiat Singh's Appeal For 5,000 Volunteers To Manage Crowds

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

In order to make a right royal funeral procession of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, and in order to manage the huge crowds of lakhs of Bombay citizens who will muster strong to have the last 'darshan' of the departed patriot it has been estimated that, at least 5,000 volunteers will be required for the occasion.

As the time at our disposal is very short, we must begin to act at once and, therefore, to organise a strong volunteer corps for this occasion only.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

I appeal to every young man and woman of Bombay whether student, worker or in any profession to come forward and enlist his or her name for the same. At the request of friends I am calling a meeting of the organisers, secretaries and captains of all different volunteers corps of Bombay to meet together at my office (2nd Floor, Dinshah Mahal, opposite Bastani Restaurant, Dhobi Talao) at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst. and I appeal to all such persons to make it a point to attend the meeting whether they receive a formal invitation or not as under the present circumstances it is very difficult to do so.

AT COMMITTEE'S DISPOSAL

This Board shall only be responsible for organising the volunteers and will place its services at the disposal of the committee which the leading citizens of Bombay will form for the Funeral procession.

The uniforms of volunteers will be supplied by the Board free of all costs.

NATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO PATEL'S MEMORY

He Has Burnt Himself Like Candle At Both Ends In Service Of Motherland, Says "Amrit Bazar Patrika"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Newspapers feature this morning the death of Mr. Patel with tributes.

The "Statesman" says, "Mr. Patel's death stirs regret for a bonny fighter amongst friends and opponents. Characteristically, he put up a long and stubborn fight with the last enemy itself. He was a remarkable man, difficult to estimate, because, though he had many admirers and many acquaintances, he had few intimates.

"The Amrit Bazar Patrika" declares, "He has burnt himself like a candle at both ends in the service of motherland, and his ashes will be a most valuable material treasure to his countrymen, as his indomitable will will be their spiritual asset of highest value."

"Advance" remarks, "Vothalbhai had a large field to work in and the impress that he left of his fascinating career is recorded to be cherished in the annals of Indian nationalism."

CALCUTTA PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting convened by Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta, Mr. N. A. Sarkar, Mr. J. C. Gupta and others will be held to-morrow to condole the death of Mr. Patel. The educational institutions which had opened after Puja vacation closed at 11 a.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Patel.—A.P.

KALYAN'S TRIBUTE TO VITHALBAI

(From A Correspondent).

KALYAN, Oct. 23.

The news of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's demise in Switzerland came here early morning as a shock All the shops were closed completely. The Andhra Association and Library convened a meeting in the Andhra Lakshmi Stores Hall under the auspices of the Andhra Association and paid a glowing tribute to Syt. Vithalbhai J. Patel and prayed to God to keep the soul of the departed great leader in peace.

SPEAKER'S TRIBUTE TO EX-SPEAKER

COIMBATORE, Oct. 24.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly, when interviewed, said that the death of Mr. Patel had removed one of the most remarkable personalities from the public life of India.

As the first elect President of the Assembly, the late Mr. Patel conducted its proceedings with remarkable capacity and independence and the ability with which he occupied the Chair had filled everyone with admiration. The rulings he gave during the tenure of his office were remarkable for their masterly interpretation of rules and Standing Orders.

The most remarkable thing about tehe late Mr. Patel was his undaunted courage. Though a man of few words, he was very popular in his own circle of friends. Sir Shanmukham further added, "I had known him intimately since 1924, and the news of his death has come to me as a personal shock."—A. P.

MANDVI HONOURS PATEL'S MEMORY

(From A Correspondent)

CUTCH MANDVI, Oct. 24.

The Mandvi Merchants Association expresses its deep regret for the sad loss of the great patriot Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel and stops business to-day in his honour.

MADRAS WOMEN'S SYMPATHY

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Committee of Women's Indian Association passed a reoolution expressing their feeling of profound sorrow and great loss to the nation by the passing away of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and conveying their sincere sympathy and condolence to the family and friends of the deceased.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who returned here to-day from Trivandrum interviewed said, he had known Mr. Patel for a number of years. He was a great fighter and staunch nationalist and he did a great deal to enhance the independence of the Assembly.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR HONOURS HIS MEMORY

Nariman Addresses Condolence Meeting

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 24.

In connection with the death of Mr. V. J. Patel the business men of Sholapur observed a hartal yesterday.

Mr. Taunton, the Collector, who opened the Scouts' Training Camp yesterday, suspended the proceedings of the function for a few minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mr. V. J. Patel.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening, Mr. Lalit presiding. The meeting passed a resolution expressing great regret at sad demise of Mr. V. J. Patel,

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was enroute to Bombay, learnt the news of Mr. Patel's death at Sholapur station. He got down and addressed the meeting urging the audience to follow the example of Mr. Patel's life.—A. P.

DOHAD WORKERS OBSERVE HARTAL

(From A Correspondent)

FREELANDGUNJ, Oct. 24.

The sad news of the demise of the great patriot and hero, Vithalbhai J. Patel was received here with shock. The Dohad Rly. workers observed hartal in honour of the deceased. Workshops closed for half day. A huge condolence meeting was held near the workshops gate. Prayers were offered for the peace of the departed soul.

BANDRA'S HOMAGE

City Fathers Join Chorus With President's Tributes

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Oct. 24.

"My poor words cannot do justice to the great achievements of Mr. V. J. Patel. He was a world figure." This tribute was paid to the great leader at yesterday's meeting of the Municipality.

At the very outset, Prof. Almeida, the President, announced that it would not be possible to transact any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the deaths of Mr. Augustus Pereira, a sitting member, and Messrs. V. J. Patel and Alladin Maqbar, ex-councillors of the Municipality. Prof. Almeida briefly delineated the activities of Mr. Pereira in the Municipality as a champion of the ratepayers, referring especially to his fearless battles against inquitous taxation.

Prof. Almeida then referred to India's loss in Mr. V. J. Patel who had also once served on the board. He alluded to Mr. Patel's great achievement the Free and Compulsory Education Bill. "As a nominated member he has left an example to be emulated by such members. He fought hard to maintain the "status quo" of the Board."

Finally he referred to the demise of Mr. Alladin Maqbar who was the Mohamedan representative on the Municipality a number of years ago.

The president then moved the condolence resolutions.

CITY FATHER'S TRIBUTES

In associating himself with the resolution Mr. R. S. Bulsara, Chairman of the School Board, of which Mr. V. J. Patel was also once a member, said that, but for Mr. Patel's Bill, the Municipality would not have spent so much on Primary Free Education.

Dr. P. A. Dias who was a colleague of Mr. Patel then spoke. He said the Municipality had suffered a triple loss. In Mr. Augustus Pereira they had a loss that was near and dear to them. He declared that the independence of action of Mr. Pereira won him the admiration of Collectors and even his retorts and repartees showed that he was equal to those who had been favoured with a better education than himself.

Speaking about Mr. V. J. Patel Dr. Dias said "My poor words cannot do justice to the great achievements. He was a world figure and a leader in India." He recalled the words of a Prime Minister who declared that the pronouncement of Mr Patel in the Legislative Assembly was fully equally to that of a Disraeli. He paid a glowing tribute to the tremendous energy of Mr. Patel and his dynamic personality. Concluding he remarked that on the election of Mr. Patel as the Speaker, the "Times of India" in an editorial wrote that it was the Bandra Municipality which was the scene where he gained his spurs.

Dr. Dias next referred to the death of Mr. Alladin Maqbar who as a Mohamedan representative brought respect to the community.

WARRIOR BATTLING FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

We Draw Inspiration From Patel's Example Says Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when interviewed with regard to the death of Mr. Patel said:—

"One of the old guard of leaders and fighters for India's freedom passes away leaving the terrible emptiness behind. The strain of fight breaks up their physical strength and the prison life in advanced age ruins their health but the call of the great cause continues to beckon them and they go forward till the end.

In health and sickness, in India and abroad the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was ever a fighter for the cause—a warrior battling for India's freedom, and even in his death the last words that came from his lips echoed the passion that consumed him. It is idle and somewhat presumptuous for me to pay the usual tribute to Vithalbhai. But I can say with assurance that we of younger generation will tereasure his memory and draw inspiration from his example. The great cause of freedom has consumed many brave warriors in its fires and it will consume many more of India's sons and daughters but the cause remains and the fight continues and shall continue till the goal is reached. We who had had the privilege of working with Vithalbhai in a common undertaking have learnt of his passing away with deep pain and sorrow. What must be the shock to his brother, Sardar Vallabhbhai as he lies in his lonely cell in Nasik?"—A. P.

ALIGARH OBSERVES HARTAL

(From A Correspondent)

Aligarh Oct. 24.

Members of the Civil Bar Association, Aligarh, assembled in an extraordinary meeting placed on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. V. J. Patel, the distinguished ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, great patriot, eminent lawyer and great legislator.

The city is observing hartal to-day.

"CHAMPION OF STATES' PEOPLE"

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Oct. 24.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari in a statement to the press says:—

The whole country from one end to the other must have been shocked by the sad death of Vithalbhai Patel who was loved by millions of his countrymen to whom he dedicated his most selfless and patriotic services for over two decades. As leader of indomitable courage of convictions and clear vision he gave splendid account of himself throughout his career, sometimes even under most trying circumstances. For us, people of Indian States, he was a great and indefeatigable champion of our rights and people of Kathiawar particularly owed him a debt of gratitude for presiding over their first political conference at Rajkot in 1921."

Lid Off Simla Pourparlers

DELEGATIONS AGREE TO DIFFER

Indian Millowners Protest Against Lancashire's Manoeuvres

The follcwing letter addressed to Sir Joseph Bhore by Non-Bombay millowners, takes the lid off Simla parleys.

Protracted trade talks at Simla have proved futile, and Indian interests could not agree to the exorbitant price for goodwill demanded by the Lan cashire and Japanese delegations.

The millowners protest, that while they were consulted in Japanese negotiations, they were not taken into confidence regarding Lancashire representations and demanded an opportunity from Government to meet the Lancashire case fairly and squarely.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Lala Shriram and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, advisers at the Indo-Japanese Conference have addressed the following letter to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member to the Government of India:—

"Dear Sir,

Apropos of the discussions that are taking place between the Japanese Delegation, the Lancashire Delegation and the Government of India, we think it to be our duty to bring to your kind notice certain salient features affecting the situation.

As stated in the joint note submitted to the Indian Government Delegation by the representative of the Indian textile interests, we have been constrained to agree to a quota of imports of piecegoods from Japan to meet the difficult situation created by the suspension of the purchase of our cotton by Japan

INDIA'S TEXTILE PLIGHT.

Having regard to the strong case made out by the Indian Textile industry, ws have no doubt that it should be amply evident from the report of the Indian Tariff Board, which enquired into the state of the industry as recently as 1932, that though the productive capacity of and the diversity of goods manufactured by the Indian mills have increased considerably, the industry is finding it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet, due to outside competition.

We cannot lay too much emphasis on the fact that while the average consumption in India for the last ten years of mill-made goods and imported goods has been about 3,600 million yards only, Indian mills actually produced about 3,200 million yards in 1932 and over 290 million yards in the month of December 1932. Since then, the production of the Indian mills has had to be considerably curtailed due to heavy imports even at the existing scale of import duty.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

These facts can lead to no other conclusion than that the Indian industry should receive proper protection for her well-being and a worsening of the position would have serious results.

Throughout our stay at Simla, our best endeavour has been to see that all Indian interests such as those of cotton-growers and handloom weavers, and mill interests are properly safeguarded, and in doing so, whatever sacrifice has been demanded of us, we have willingly come forward to make.

We have had discussions with the Japanese and the Lancashire Industrial delegations and the line taken up by us at these meetings was in no way different from the one above stated.

UNABLE TO AGREE

If we have not been able to come to an agreement with these two delegations, it is not because we are not prepared to go as far as it will be consistent with our self-respect and reasonable protection of Indian interests, but when demands were made of us which, in our opinion, definitely meant an undue price for the goodwill of these two delegations, we were constrained to refuse.

In connection with the negotiations with Japan, we have been invited by the Government for consultation, but we are not aware of the representations that Lancashire Delegation have made to the Government of India. We, therefore, beg to request that the Government be pleased to give us an opportunity to meet the claims advanced by the Lancashire Delegation, before coming to any conclusion thereon.—A.P.

NAGPUR CITY FATHERS ADJOURN

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

The Court of Nagpur Municipality adjourned this evening as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Patel and resolution was adopted expressing its deep regret at the death of Mr. Patel whose lifelong service to the country and its progress and struggle for freedom would remain an everlasting example to the youth of the country. His remarkable career as the President of the Bombay Corporation and as the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly are landmarks in his long service of Bombay and India.

MADRAS' TRIBUTE TO LOST LEADER

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

A resolution expressing profound sorrow at Mr. Patel's death was passed at a public meeting on Tilak Ghat to-night convened under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha, Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, presiding. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," moving the resolution recounted briefly Mr. Patel's achievements.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD'S GLOWING TRIBUTE

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

A largely attended public meeting was held to-day and a resolution was passed all standing expressing grief over the sad demise of Mr. V. J. Patel. The resolution stated Mr. Patel had dedicated his life to the country which needed his services for the attainment of Swaraj. His countrymen would for ever remember with pride his work as the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly.

MUNICIPALITY'S REGRET.

A similar resolution was passed at a meeting of the local municipality which adjourned without transacting any business.

MARKETS CLOSED.

All principal markets in the city were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Patel.—A.P.

"MISCHIEVOUS PART" PLAYED

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The "Times" declares that Mr. V. J. Patel played a conspicuous, mostly michievous, part in political developments in India.—Reuter.

Bombay Mourns Vithalbhai's Death

A very large number of citizens of Bombay of both sexes gathered on the Chowpatty sands on Monday evening under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman to pay their homage to the memory of the late Syt. Vithalbhai Patel.

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